# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## SECOND EDITION

## "HOLDING THE FORT."

### The Republicans Win the Battle in Florida.

**The Tripartite Commission Decides to Admit no Evidence Outside of that Accompanying the Electoral Certificates.**

**The Question of Eligibility to be Discussed To-day.**

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The Electoral Commission commenced their session to-day at 10 o'clock, and continued until 4. A large crowd of interested persons were in front of the doors of the court room, expressing great anxiety to learn the result of their deliberations. As the members of the Commission came into the lobby on their way out they were eagerly surrounded by their personal friends and interrogated. As the injunction of secrecy had been removed, there was no objection to giving the desired information. The following is a minute unofficial record of the Commission:

On motion of Justice Miller, ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the joint committee of the two Houses by the President of the Senate with different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors. The vote is as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

*Nays*—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, it was resolved that in the case of Florida this Commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, one of the persons named in certificate No. 1 as an elector.

*Yeas*—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—8.

*Nays*—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—7.

The Secretary of the Commission was instructed to inform the counsel on the respective sides that at 11 o'clock to-morrow it will be prepared to hear argument on the question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys as an elector. Humphreys is one of the Republican electors, and the question raised as to his eligibility is that at the date of his election United States Shipping Commissioner, which is alleged to be such an office of trust or profit as to disqualify him from acting as elector, but which office, it is asserted by Republicans, he resigned before the election.

The Commission, by their decision to-day, will have before them in the Florida case three sets of papers, namely, first, the certificates of the Hayes electors; secondly, that of the Tilden electors; and, third, a paper containing the record of the Circuit Court of Florida on the *quo warranto*, and the subsequent action of the Legislature of that State. The Republicans express themselves gratified with the decision of the Commission, while the Democrats are somewhat discouraged by it. The former claim that no consequence will be attached to the *quo warranto* proceedings of the Circuit Court of Florida, as they are now under appeal to the Supreme Court of that State, and therefore not final. It seems to be the prevalent belief that the ultimate decision will be in favor of the Hayes and Wheeler Florida electors, and that the course in this case will be pursued with regard to Louisiana, where there are two alleged ineligible electors and more than one return.

A prominent Democrat of the Commission said this afternoon that the meaning of the vote of the Commission is that ministerial acts of State Executive affairs are to be respected, but not those of the judiciary. He added, however, that as the Democratic certificates embody the proceedings of a court, they will by this decision be opened up fully for consideration and argument. The Democrats also find some satisfaction in the fact that the rule established by the Commission will lead to the ascertainment that Watts, Republican elector in Oregon, was ineligible at the time of his election, and hence only two Republican electors from that State can be counted, Cronin, Democrat, being the third elector. On this supposition they think the Democrats still have a chance for the Presidency, and that the election may be thrown into the House, where Tilden would be elected, and that in such event the choice of Wheeler as Vice President would devolve on the Senate.

The decision of the Commission is discussed at the hotels and in private political circles to-night, all conceding that the Republicans seemingly have the advantage. The Democrats express their regret that the parties were strictly divided on the subject.

Objection will be made from the Democratic side to the counting of the vote of Illinois when the two Houses shall again meet in joint session to count the electoral vote. The basis of such objection is the following: Information was received this afternoon by Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of that State, dated Springfield, February 7, as follows:

"Chaffe, a Hayes elector, was United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Illinois when elected. He acted as elector without resigning his office. The proof is positive. He is here and admits it, and the records show it.

(Signed) "G. W. WENDLING,
"JNO. H. OBERLY,
"WM. L. MERRITT."

As there is only one return from Illinois, the objection to counting the vote is required to be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House, whereupon the two Houses will separate for action. No vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received can be rejected, except by an affirmative vote of the two Houses. This case will not be subject to the Electoral Commission.

**How the Matter is Discussed.**

It is learned from various sources that the discussion of the question was participated in only by the political branches of the Commission—that is, by the Senators and Representatives. The Judges seemed to act separately, and as a quasi court, while the remaining members acted the role of advocates arguing in support of the positions taken by their respective parties. The discussions were sometimes heated, and in almost every instance showed a greater familiarity and a better grasp of the question on the part of the members of the Commission than was evinced in the speeches made by the counsel in the open meetings of the Commission. In some cases the members presented what they had to say in a conversational manner, while in others they spoke as in a court and legislative body. As far as can be learned, the Senators and Representatives of each party stood firmly together, the Republicans holding the ground advanced by Garfield in his speech in the House, and subsequently urged by Stanley Matthews, that the Commission had only power to inquire what the Returning Board in Florida did, while the Democrats held the doctrine that it was proper for it to inquire how and why the Returning Board acted as it did. There was nothing said by any of the Judges which indicated their opinion on the question.

NEW YORK, February 7.—John O'Mahoney, the well known Fenian leader, died last evening at his residence in this city. Arrangements will be made to take the body to Ireland for interment. The remains will lie in state one day.

## ELECTION INVESTIGATIONS.

### Kenner, of the Louisiana Returning Board, Examined.

### He Denies All Knowledge of the Alteration of Returns.

### The Alleged Ineligibility of a Republican Florida Elector.

### Testimony and Dispatches in the Oregon Case.

**LOUISIANA.**

**Examining the Returning Board.**

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral votes this morning recalled Louis M. Kenner, of the Louisiana Returning Board. He was examined by Mr. Lawrence, and testified that he had no knowledge of any alteration having been made in the return from Vernon parish; had no knowledge of any papers having been burned or otherwise destroyed, nor did he know of any proposition for receiving money for any act in connection with the electoral vote, nor the abstraction of papers; was not acquainted with Maddox; never heard of any conversation between Gov. Wells and Littlefield.

**A Necessity for Troops.**

Being interrogated by Mr. Field, witness said the Returning Board did not feel safe, and hence there was a necessity for troops to protect them. We felt intimidated, but this did not affect the action of the board. Witness voted to throw out more than 10,000 of Tilden votes. There were irregularities in one or two parishes. Some voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, others killed, and others made to vote against their wishes.

Question—Will you now say that in your opinion 10,000 votes cast for Tilden were cast by persons against their will owing to intimidation? Answer—I think there were ten thousand votes thus given.

Mr. Field—Does it not appear that gross fraud was perpetrated as to the return from Vernon parish? A.—It was rather bad. I should say something was done with the vote of that parish.

Q.—Do you think not something grossly fraudulent? A.—Yes.

Mr. Lawrence—As you have stated how the paper appears to you, will you state whether it appears that some person made an alteration of the returns without the knowledge of the Board, then stole the paper and carried it away, in order to throw suspicion on the Board?

This question witness promptly answered in the affirmative.

**An Expert on Alterations.**

Lew Washington, of this city, engaged in the banking business, was called as an expert, having had much experience in the examination of checks, &c. Mr. Field handed him the return of Vernon parish, when witness pointed out alterations from the original, having been written on the erasure. Witness, in reply to Mr. Lawrence, said he saw the paper about two weeks ago at the Arlington. Pelton had the returns. He was invited by John F. Coyle to call there at Col. Pelton's room to examine the paper as an expert. He was introduced to Mr. Weed, of New York, who had the paper.

G. P. Davis, one of the clerks of the Returning Board, testified that he remembered hearing of the alteration of returns. His attention was called to the fact after the promulgation of the electoral vote that votes had been placed on the Republican side that did not belong there. He had made no examination of the returns of Vernon parish after he learned it had been tampered with. Littlefield, on inquiry, informed him it had been lost.

William H. Green, colored, Assistant Secretary of the Louisiana Senate, and previously minute clerk of the Returning Board, was called. At the suggestion of Mr. Lawrence, the chairman sent for members of the board. All soon appeared except Governor Wells, who is sick in bed.

Mr. Lawrence stated that the examination of witness be postponed until Governor Wells could appear here. The request was granted and the witness discharged till to-morrow.

**Executive Secretarial Investigation.**

The Senate sub-committee on Louisiana examined this morning York A. Woodward, residence in New Orleans nine years. He was one of the clerks of the late Returning Board; had known J. F. Littlefield several years; was at the office after the return of the Returning Board from supper on the 3d of December; was at work until two in the morning; was with Littlefield, but did not see him making any erasures; heard that Pelton, a trasher of votes in Vernon parish when he came to Washington. Littlefield generally called off the figures, and could have called off false figures if he desired, as the clerks were very busy; don't know that the original return had been carried away; first knew of Littlefield's absence when he called at his house to find out where he was; Mrs. Littlefield said he had gone to North by the illness of his father.

On cross-examination witness stated that no members of the board ever gave him instructions for changing returns, nor did the attorney of the board.

T. W. Eaton, another clerk of the Returning Board, testified that he did not see Littlefield nor any one else make erasures on the original returns. Littlefield never asked him to assist in making alterations

Isadore McGorisk examined. He was one of the Returning Board clerks; returned to the board rooms after Sunday night's dinner, and remained until all the clerks left. Witness corroborated the testimony of the previous witnesses as to Littlefield's operations in the board rooms that night; saw Spearing after Littlefield was gone, and the latter said the Republican party had gone back on Littlefield. The expression was "given Fred the goose," and now Fred was going to take care of himself. Spearing had been an active Republican, but at the election had supported the side of Nicholls; don't think Gov. Wells had any consultation that night with Littlefield. Adjourned.

**THE FLORIDA ELECTION.**

**Investigation Into the Eligibility of F. C. Humphreys.**

WASHINGTON, February 7.—As an introduction to the subject of an inquiry into the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, as proposed by the Commission, the Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day examined that gentleman in accordance with the instructions of the Senate. His business testified that he acted as Republican elector. Previous to that time he held the office of United States Shipping Commissioner at Pensacola, but resigned said office in September last, and his resignation was accepted. He had no copy of the letter of resignation, but handed a letter accepting the resignation to the Chairman. The letter reads as follows:

SIR—Your letter of the 24th of September, 1876, resigning your office of United States Shipping Commissioner for the port of Pensacola, in the State of Florida, has been received by me, and your resignation of said office is hereby accepted.

W. B. WOODS,
U. S. Circuit Judge.

OCTOBER 2, 1876.

*To F. C. Humphreys, Pensacola, Florida.*

Witness said Judge Woods was visiting at Newark, O., at the time, and that he sent his letter resigning the office by mail, and received a reply by mail.

The Chairman—This is another letter from him, dated at Newark, O., October 2, 1876, and reads as follows:

DEAR SIR—I enclose the acceptance of your resignation as Shipping Commissioner. The vacancy can only be filled by the Circuit Court, and until I can come to Pensacola to open court for that purpose the duties of the office will have to be discharged by the Collector.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WOODS.

*Major F. C. Humphreys, Pensacola, Fla.*

The witness hands a letter to the Chairman.

Question—The letter which you now hand me is signed "Hiram Potter, Jr., Collector of Customs." Is he Collector of Customs at Pensacola?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Q.—This letter you received from him at the time? It bears the date of October 5, 1876. A.—Yes.

The Chairman—It reads as follows:

CUSTOM HOUSE, PENSACOLA, FLA.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 5, 1876.

SIR—I am informed by Judge Wood that he has accepted your resignation as United States Shipping Commissioner, and that it devolves upon me to assume the duties of the office until a regular appointment shall be made by the Circuit Court. I respectfully request, therefore, that you will turn over to me such public books, papers, records, &c., as may pertain to the business.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
HIRAM POTTER, JR.,
Collector of Customs.

*F. C. Humphreys, Esq., Pensacola, Fla.*

Q.—Did you so turn over to him all public property that he refers to? A.—No, sir. There was no public property. It was all my private property. The blanks and books pertaining to the office were purchased by myself, and I did not turn them over to Mr. Potter.

Q.—Were there any records in the office? A.—No, sir, except what belonged to me individually, but he assumed the duties from that date, and has been discharging them ever since.

Q.—Have you had anything to do with the office in any way since? A.—No, sir, nothing at all.

Q.—Have you discharged any of its functions or assumed to be Shipping Commissioner in any way? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have not done so since the 5th of October, 1876? A.—No, sir.

By Mr. Cooper—Q.—You did not turn over the books? A.—No, sir. I had a lot of blanks on hand, but they were my private property, purchased in New York.

By Mr. Teller—Q.—They were purchased with your own money? A.—My own money; yes, sir.

**OREGON.**

**Testimony of a Democrat.**

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Dr. G. L. Miller, of Omaha, who is a member of the National Democratic Committee, testified to-day that he had a telegraphic correspondence with W. T. Pelton in November last in relation to the Oregon case. He was requested by Pelton to go to Oregon and do what he could to prevent Watts getting a certificate, as it was believed the Democrats had a good case there. He could not go, but sent J. H. N. Patrick. Nothing was ever said about the illegitimate use of money to him. He told Patrick that the necessary expenses of the trip to Oregon would be paid from headquarters; saw Patrick upon his return. He said lawyers had been retained to argue against the issuing of a certificate to Watts.

**Dispatches.**

Senator Kernan introduced the following dispatches:

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1877.

*H. W. Scott, Portland, Oregon:*

We are now absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes if Oregon is safe, and Tilden is sure of the rest. Can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts by fraud, false counting or bribery to capture? Answer when sure.

(Signed) Z. CHANDLER.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Nov. 9, 1876.

*Hon. Z. Chandler, New York:*

Have no fear for Oregon. It is absolutely certain for Hayes and Wheeler. Our majority is at least 1,000. Every precaution has been taken from the first against fraud. The Democrats concede the election has been fair, and admit publicly that we have the State by at least 800. Our anxiety is not for Oregon, but other States. Give me the latest reliable information.

(Signed) JOHN H. MITCHELL.

Another dispatch, from A. A. Sargent, again urged that every precaution be taken against Democratic fraud—perjury—and to be watched. W. E. Chandler also telegraphed to Senator Mitchell to the same effect.

PORTLAND, Nov., 15, 1877.

*J. H. Mitchell, Palace Hotel, San Francisco:*

The Democrats claim that Watts is ineligible, being postmaster at the time of the election. He has now resigned and his resignation is accepted. The vote is not be ng canvassed yet. He will undoubtedly be all right. In the event of the Secretary of State refusing to give a certificate to Watts and recognizing the Democrat having the next highest vote, Cartwright and Odell will refuse to recognize him and will appoint Watts, and then vote. Have you any good news?

(signed) STEELE.

## THE LATEST OCEAN HORROR.

### Further Details of the Loss of the Steamer George Washington.

**Fifteen Bodies Rescued—A Scene of Horror in the Surf at French Mistaken Point—No Portion of the Ship Visible—Bodies Secured by Boat Hooks by Men Lowered Sixty Fathoms Over the Cliff.**

NEW YORK, February 7.—A telegram from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the *Herald*, says the coastwise mail steamer Tiger, which arrived last night from the westward, reports that the steamship George Washington was lost at French Mistaken Point on Saturday, January 20. The wreck was discovered by men from Trepassey Bay.

On the 25th, by means of ropes, several men were lowered down a cliff a depth of sixty fathoms over the face of the cliff to the water's edge, and there found, floating in the surf, portions of human bodies, which appeared to have been so mutilated and broken up on the rocks as to be utterly unrecognizable.

One body was marked "X. J. H. S. R. K." Another, supposed to be that of the chief engineer, wore a large gold ring.

The Collector of Customs at Trepassey reports to the Receiver General that only a few articles were recovered. These consist of a life buoy and a few pieces of bedding marked "George Washington."

The body of a female has been found, supposed to have been the stewardess; and the body of a man, with the figure of a lady on his right arm, holding a bunch of flowers. On the left arm was a figure of a bird.

No portion of the steamer was visible. There is no possibility of visiting the scene of the wreck by boat. The gulch is surrounded by overhanging cliffs.

Fifteen bodies have been recovered and interred.

A letter from Trepassey, dated February 3, says that the bodies of a man and a woman, supposed to have been the stewardess, have been recovered, rescued since those previously reported, making a total of fifteen bodies and portions of bodies, legs and arms, picked up along the water line. All were interred. The men were lowered down over the face of the cliff and hauled in the remains with gaffs. It was shocking to see the limbless bodies washed about among the rocks.

## WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1877.

**Illicit Distilling.**

The reward for the detection and punishment of illicit distilling is suspended in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and the Second districts of Tennessee and Alabama. More effective methods for the suppression of illicit distillation in these localities are being put in operation.

**Sinn Taxes.**

The House Ways and Means Committee to-day heard arguments urging the repeal of all Federal taxation on circulation, deposits and capital of banks. J. D. Hays, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank of Detroit, was among the speakers.

**Appointment.**

A. H. Herr, of Georgetown, has been appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners in place of Frederick Douglass, from whom nothing has been heard in connection with his appointment.

**Death of Two Notable Women.**

CINCINNATI, February 7.—By a singular coincidence two of the most prominent women of Cincinnati died suddenly at about the same time yesterday morning. One was Mrs. Bowler, sister of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, and widow of the late R. B. Bowler, and the other was Mrs. Sarah Peters, mother of Rufus King. Mrs. Peters was one of the most remarkable women of her time. In 1864, while in Europe, she was converted to the Catholic faith, and since that time her whole life has been devoted to its propagation. She founded in Philadelphia and Cincinnati no less than twenty convents, and bestowed the bulk of her wealth upon charitable institutions. She crossed the ocean nine times on special visits to the Pope, and has traveled the world over. Mrs. Bowler was a woman of great wealth and social prominence, and was also noted for her works of charity. She was stricken with apoplexy while at dinner at her Clifton residence.

**The Matamoras Robber Fleeing.**

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, February 7.—Gen. Revueltas and several subordinate officers are preparing with evident haste to quit Matamoras. It is understood they will cross the Rio Grande to-night and take a steamer to-morrow at Brazos, Texas, for New Orleans. Although Revueltas for weeks has proclaimed he was acting by the authority of Diaz, it is now believed his pretended orders from Diaz were not genuine, and that after plundering all foreign merchants he took his flight to avoid General Canateles, who is said to be on the way to take command of this frontier for the Diaz Government. It is not known who will command until he comes, but it is feared Cardinas' banditti will come in to-morrow. There is consequently great excitement among foreigners of their being again plundered.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

### Legislative Proceedings.

### An Avalanche of Petitions for a Local Option Law.

### A Large Number of New Bills Introduced.

### The General Appropriation Bill Reported.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1877.

**SENATE.**

**Passed Finally.**

Among the bills which passed finally in the Senate to-day were the following:

An act to create a State Board of Health.

An act for the relief of B. F. Kennedy.

**Horse Racing at Fairs.**

A new bill was introduced repealing the prohibitory act against horse racing at agricultural fairs, and allowing the same.

**Nomination Confirmed.**

Amos C. Noyes, of Clarion county, was confirmed as member of the Board of Public Charities.

Adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

The House met at 10 o'clock.

**Local Option.**

A number of petitions, remonstrances, &c., were presented, among them several praying for the re-enactment of the local option law. One of the latter, presented by Mr. Fulton, of Indiana, measured about fifty feet in length. An avalanche of local option petitions are pouring in here.

**Capital Removal.**

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Erie, presented a petition from the citizens of Erie county, praying for the passage of a law removing the State Capital to a city northeast of Erie county.

**Bills Reported.**

The following bills were favorably reported from the committees:

An act to provide for the erection of a penitentiary for the eastern district.

Fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Fixing the salaries of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas.

For the relief of persons committed to prison for alleged cruelties to their families.

An act fixing seventy-six pounds standard weight for a bushel of bituminous coal.

An act repealing the road law of East Finlay township, Washington county.

An act to license engineers of portable and stationary engines of over twenty horse power, and providing penalties for violation of the same.

An act providing for the classification of real estate for the purpose of taxation, and for the appointment of assessors in cities of the third class.

**Some Appropriations.**

Mr. H. M. LONG, of Allegheny county, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported in the House to-day a general bill making appropriations as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For State Officers, Departments and Incidentals | $ 175,000 00 |
| Support Common Schools | 1,000,000 00 |
| Public Printing, Folding and Stitching | 90,000 00 |
| Legislative Record, per page | 10 40 |
| Public Grounds and Buildings | 13,150 00 |
| Water for Public Buildings | 600 00 |
| Harrisburg Fire Companies | 700 00 |
| Salaries for Law Judges and Militia | 490,000 00 |
| Legislative Expenses | 405,000 00 |
| Interest on Public Debt | 1,315,000 00 |
| Expenses of Issuing new Loan | 2,500 00 |
| Expenses of Resident Clerks of Senate and House | 2,700 00 |
| Senate Librarian | 1,200 00 |
| Extra Clerical Service of Legislature | 1,500 00 |
| Publication Penna. Archives | 6,000 00 |
| Legislative Stationary (sixty per contract) | |
| Attorney General's Fees, etc. | 1,000 00 |
| State Librarian, new Catalogue | 1,000 00 |
| Expenses Board of Pardons | 500 00 |
| Expenses Board of Public Charities | 6,800 00 |

**New Bills.**

The following new bills were read in place or introduced:

By Mr. MITCHELL, of Allegheny, an act to prevent frequent changes of school books in the public schools in cities of the second class, and providing that all school books in use on the third Monday of April, 1877, shall be considered without change for a period of six years.

An act defining the powers and extending the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

An act authorizing camp meetings to employ a special police force.

An act further regulating the duties and fees of District Attorneys.

An act requiring the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas to file in the office of the Prothonotary, written in a legible hand, bills of exceptions, notes of evidence, charge of the court, and answers to points when so required for purpose of error.

An act regulating county treasurers to enter payment of taxes upon unseated lands, in the proper book, and prescribing a form of receipt to be given for such payment, and making the receipt evidence.

An act empowering pic-nic associations to employ a police force.

**Passed Second Reading.**

The following bills passed second reading.

An act relating to judgments and stay of executions, and providing for a stay of execution for three years—yeas 102, nays 97.

The bill was most ably discussed by Messrs. Spang, Jackson (Mercer), Morgan (Lawrence), and Schell, who forcibly urged the passage of the same.

**Bill for Reduction of Clerks.**

A communication from the State Treasurer and of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, regarding the feasibility of cutting down the number of clerks and the salaries paid, was read. They stated the force could not be reduced.

**Appropriations.**

The appropriations for Dixmont, the Reform School and salaries of the Western Penitentiary officers will be reported from the committee to-morrow. The general appropriation bill is over $200,000 less than last year, and is reported three weeks earlier than last year.

Adjourned. K.

## STOCK SPECULATION.

**Jay Gould Short of W. U. Telegraph Stock—His Former Confidential Brokers Conspire Against Him—Suit for Damages—Denial by President Orton.**

NEW YORK, February 7.—The *Tribune* says there is a story in circulation that Jay Gould has discovered that S. M. Mills & Co., his former confidential brokers, were using their knowledge of his asserted position in being short of Western Union for a large amount of stock to form a pool to buy the stock, by which he was forced to carry at heavy loss, and that consequently he has brought or is about to bring suit to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy against him by S. M. Mills & Co. The amount sought to be recovered by the proposed suit was stated at three hundred thousand dollars.

The *Herald* alludes to the rumors of important law suits, of which Kean, of San Francisco, was to be a victim, because in some way he had managed to unload twenty thousand shares of Western Union on the street at 78@77¾.

Regarding the reports that a wealthy Californian named Cohen recently opened negotiations with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the purchase of the control of the Atlantic & Pacific line, offering to secure sixty-one thousand shares at twenty-five dollars a share, and that a prominent broker had signed a contract agreeing to deliver Cohen sixty-one thousand shares at the stated price, and to give a majority of the directory at the consummation of the agreement, President Orton says: "An offer of Atlantic & Pacific stock had been made, but not accepted, on the proposed terms." He would not say if the figures had been lower what the Western Union Company would have done.

## WAR ON "MOONSHINERS."

### Two Men Killed and Several Wounded While Making a Raid on Illicit Distillers.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The following dispatch was received at the Internal Revenue office:

GREENSBORO, N. C., February 7, 1877.

*To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:*

Deputy Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, just reports two men killed and several wounded by illicit distillers raided on by Stewart's troops. Am hurrying to provide Major Stewart with horses, so that we can stop this resistance.

D. WAGNER, Revenue Agent.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### The Queen's Forthcoming Speech on the Opening of Parliament.

### The Dismissal of Midhat Pasha by the Sultan.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**A Prospective Hurly-Burly in the Cabinet on the Eastern Question.**

LONDON, February 7.—At the opening of Parliament to-morrow two blue books will be laid on the table, one containing the papers on the Eastern question to the assembling of the conference, and the other including the conference proceedings. A general impression prevails that the opposition will not make a direct attack on the Government's Eastern policy, even the Liberal organs admitting it to be impossible to do so successfully in the face of the circumstances now known. Rumors, however, are circulating in Liberal circles of grave differences between the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues, and the probable resignation of Lord Salisbury. These reports assert that Earls Beaconsfield and Derby are not only pleased by the Marquis of Salisbury's failure, but that they largely contributed to it through the instrumentality of Sir Henry Elliott, British Ambassador at Constantinople. The rumors of differences of opinion are doubtless well founded, as the proceedings of the conference show that Lord Salisbury's speeches went far beyond the views of Earls Beaconsfield and Derby. With this exception, the reports in circulation are probably mere inferences.

The Manchester *Guardian's* special from London says: "Public rumor attaches so much importance to the divergencies between the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Beaconsfield that it is stated to night that Lord Salisbury has resigned. To say the least, this is premature, though people well informed consider that the danger to the Government respecting the Eastern question is quite as great within the Cabinet as on the opposition side of the House."

**The Queen's Speech.**

LONDON, February 8.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says: We may be sure the Queen's speech will be more than usually guarded. Its reference to the Eastern question will be as brief as possible, and almost exclusively of a historical character. The Queen will express the satisfaction with which she joined the allies in procuring an armistice. She will accord to Lord Salisbury the meed of well merited praise, and will express deep regret that the Porte declined the proposals, which were not prejudicial to the interests of Turkey and which would have restored peace to Europe. Her Majesty will state that she has withdrawn her ambassadors as a mark of high dissatisfaction.

The speech would naturally have gone on to express a hope that the Sultan would spontaneously agree to terms of peace with Servia and Montenegro such as could be sanctioned by the powers, and introduce reforms into the disturbed provinces, which would make further interference neither necessary, nor justifiable. The events of this week, however, events have necessarily modified the concluding phrases relative to the Eastern question without specially referring to the fate of Midhat Pasha. The speech will express a hope that what has happened will prove favorable to conciliatory counsels and restoration of diplomatic intercourse, but nothing will be said as to the course of the future. Gortschakoff's circular will not be mentioned, as it has been already officially communicated to the Government. The other subjects touched will be the delhi proclamation, the Indian famine, the African troubles, and various bills of purely internal interest which were left over from last session will be enumerated as again to be brought forward.

The *Times*, however, remarks: Every one must feel doubtful whether these dry bones can live. There are so many chances and accidents in store that the hopes of the most sanguine cannot be high. It is believed that discreet silence will best become the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The usual paragraph about economy and efficiency arrived at in framing estimates will therefore possibly be missing.

The *Times* also hints at rivalries in the Cabinet, as follows: There can, of course, be no trace in the speech of personal speculations with which the air is rife. It is doubtful whether more curiosity is felt in the political world as to the secret of Midhat's fall or concerning the spectacle of unconcealed and Salisbury sitting side by side on the bench of Lords.

LONDON, February 8.—The *Post* announces that the Marquis of Salisbury will probably make a statement in the House of Lords to-night in reference to the conference.

**Casualties.**

LONDON, February 8.—The British steamer Ethel, bound from Bilbao for Newport, Wales, went ashore yesterday on Langday Head, and became a total wreck. Nineteen persons were drowned.

An explosion took place yesterday in Fass Colliery, near Bolton. Ten men were killed.

**TURKEY.**

**The Servians Anxious for Peace.**

LONDON, February 8.—A special from Pesth reports that the special envoy of the Porte has had interviews with Prince Milan and Minister Ristics. The disposition of M. Ristics and of the people is very pacific.

**The Dismissal of Midhat Pasha.**

LONDON, February 7.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says the dismissal of Midhat Pasha does not imply a change in Turkey's foreign or internal policy. Her present foreign policy will not only be maintained, but will be pursued with greater firmness. An official statement is published declaring that Midhat Pasha was exiled because his conduct led to a course contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. His action indicated that the absolute power which had been abandoned by the Sultan would be exercised by others. Some individuals had formed plans against the Sultan's prerogatives and against public tranquility. Midhat did nothing to oppose these intrigues.

The *Levant Herald* reports that Midhat Pasha, on being shown documents produced in evidence against him, declared he was the victim of a Russian plot.

Reuter's latest dispatch from Constantinople says Midhat's complication with the plot against the Sultan, and even the existence of the plot, appear to be doubted. Midhat has only been exiled temporarily.

LONDON, February 8.—A dispatch from Belgrade states that Ethem Pasha has by telegraph confirmed the appointment of Perfen Effendi, who was nominated by Midhat Pasha as Envoy to Prince Milan, and has directed him to proceed with his mission. Perfen Effendi has accordingly presented the conditions demanded by the Porte, he being as yet only authorized to discuss them in a preliminary way. The conditions are substantially the same as those given by the *Political Correspondence*.

**RUSSIA.**

**Failure of the Overtures to Austria.**

LONDON, February 8.—A Berlin correspondent says the Russian overtures to secure the assistance of Austria in the event of war appear to have been hopelessly unsuccessful. Russia is now endeavoring to obtain from Austria a promise of benevolent neutrality.

**Gortschakoff's Successor.**

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Count Adelberg is mentioned as most likely to succeed Prince Gortschakoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## SECRETARY MORRILL ILL.

### Attacked with Typhoid Pneumonia—Grave Apprehensions Entertained.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Secretary Morrill is lying dangerously ill with typhoid pneumonia at his rooms in Willard's Hotel in this city. He was taken sick last week, but his condition did not give cause for much alarm until Saturday, when he suffered much pain. That night he slept but little, and on Sunday was considerably worse. On Tuesday the pneumonia symptoms abated a good deal. His physicians had strong hopes of a decidedly favorable turn, but the fever has increased since, so that the condition of the patient is now critical. The disease is of a peculiar character. Pneumonia is the frequent sequence of typhoid, but for the fever to succeed the pneumonia is, the physicians say, a rare occurrence. A younger and stronger man, they remark, would have a fair prospect of recovery, but the Secretary's age and his delicate health before the attack, make the case an exceedingly grave one. While his recovery is not hopeless, his death must be regarded as a result greatly to be apprehended. No visitors are admitted to his rooms, and a physician is in constant attendance.

**Important Notice.**

White River Flour is not sold by anyone in Western Pennsylvania under any other brand than its own (White River). Those that represent otherwise are endeavoring to palm off inferior flour on its reputation.

T. C. JENKINS.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

**SECOND SESSION.**

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1877.

**SENATE.**

To-day's session began at noon.

**Military Academy.**

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered.

**Indians as Citizens.**

Mr. INGALLS reported with an amendment the Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens. Placed on the calendar.

**Life Insurance.**

Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill to repeal the act to incorporate the National Capital Life Insurance Company, and to provide for the winding up of its affairs. Referred.

Mr. ROUTWELL submitted a concurrent resolution providing that during the session of the Electoral Commission each calendar day shall be observed by each House of Congress as a day for legislative purposes. Referred.

**Freedmen's Bank.**

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to buy in certain real and other property, and to sell the same at public or private sale. He submitted an amendment providing that no sale of real estate shall be made by the commissioners except at public auction, unless such sale and the terms thereof shall be first approved by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Agreed to. The bill was then passed.

**War Claims.**

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill to reopen and settle the claims of the several States against the United States for advances made in the war of 1812 and on the bill for the relief of persons having claims against the United States under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property act, both of which were indefinitely postponed.

**Missouri River Bridge.**

Mr. BOGY presented a remonstrance of business men and others of St. Louis against the passage of the House bill to build a bridge over the Missouri river at Glasgow. Referred.

**Eads' Jetties.**

The bill providing for the payment of James B. Eads for the construction of jetties in the South pass of the Mississippi river was discussed at some length, but soon after the expiration of the morning hour Mr. GORDON demanded the regular order, and the Eads bill was laid over.

**Pacific Railroads.**

The bill to amend the Pacific railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by Pacific railroads was taken up, and Mr. GORDON spoke in advocacy of the bill introduced by him and reported favorably by the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. GORDON moved the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads as a substitute for the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

**Deficiency Bill.**

Pending the discussion Mr. WINDOM called up the bill appropriating $350,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for printing during the current fiscal year, and moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment of the House providing that from and after the present session of Congress the Public Printer shall not pay more than is paid for similar work in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He said under the new rules of the Senate no amendment of a legislative character could be put upon a general appropriation bill, and under that rule he supposed it was the duty of the Committee on Appropriations to strike all legislation from appropriation bills.

After discussion the Senate refused to concur in the amendment—yeas 26, nays 31. Upon the announcement of the vote there was some applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked. A committee of conference was ordered on the bill.

**Florida Investigation.**

Mr. SARGENT, from the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections assigned to the investigation of the late election in Florida, reported the evidence taken in regard to the eligibility of Humphreys, the Republican Presidential elector of that State. Ordered printed.

The Senate then took up the Indian appropriation bill, with the understanding that it should be considered between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock to-morrow.

A recess was taken until 10 to-morrow.

**HOUSE.**

Business was begun at noon.

**Election Testimony.**

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges, reported testimony taken before that committee in the Kellogg suit, together with a resolution for its printing. Adopted.

**Public Printing.**

Mr. WALDRON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $350,000 for the deficiency in the appropriation for Government printing and binding for the present fiscal year.

Mr. VANCE, chairman of the Committee on Printing, offered an amendment providing that after the close of the present Congress no greater price shall be paid for labor by the Government than is paid in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He explained that he had, in conjunction with the chairman of the Committee on Printing of the Senate, addressed a letter to the Public Printer in August last, advising him to adopt some such rule in the management of the printing office. If that advice had been followed there would not now be a dollar of deficiency in that department.

Mr. CONGER thought the proposition was impracticable, and that it aimed a blow at the most faithful laborers of the Government.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 118, nays 105—and the bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

**The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.**

Mr. HANCOCK offered an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the payment of certain claims against the Interior Department. After debate it was adopted.

The committee then rose without having disposed of the bill.

Mr. BLOUNT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates $12,494,759.

A recess was taken till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

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Many of our millers and dealers are daily representing their flours equal and the same as White River, endeavoring in this way to deceive purchasers and consumers.


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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877.


PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103⅜.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 105¼.

MIDHAT PASHA is reported to have been suddenly deposed by the Sultan, and to be put aside owing to the failure of his policy in Europe.

IT is evident that the testimony does not at all suit FIELD, as he is having a garbled statement privately printed, purporting to be the official testimony. Rather a sneaking operation, that.

ANOTHER ocean disaster is of record. The steamer "George Washington" was dashed on the New Foundland coast in a storm and fog. The steamer was entirely destroyed, and most of those on board were lost.

DIAMOND cut diamond, is often the policy in Wall street,—and JAY GOULD professes to be the latest exemplification of the idea. He is about to bring suit against his brokers for conspiracy, alleging that they used their confidential knowledge of his being short of Western Union stock to force him to cover at an advance, they reaping the profits. He lays his claim at $300,000.

THE Senate Committee had before it yesterday one of the clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, who has made the impression that he is an intelligent and honest man. The result is an explanation that is satisfactory and convincing as to the reported alterations and frauds. The brief report before us does not give his testimony in detail, but its satisfactory character is positively vouched for.

WE notice that the better class of Southern newspapers realize the bad policy of adopting, or even agitating in favor of the repudiation of their State debts. One very pertinently says that the money was obtained for the purpose of making improvements, which have added greatly to the prosperity of the South, and that now it will be bad faith to attempt to cheat honest creditors out of it. True.

LITTLEFIELD seems to go on the theory of telling what he allows will be most acceptable to the committee before which he happens to be. Before the Senate Committee he testified that LYMAN TRUMBULL and ex-Governor PALMER, when in New Orleans investigating the count, attended a creole ball, and were quite at home among the ladies present. Of course, it must be true, for LITTLEFIELD says it.

THE London *Spectator* puts the Turkish case, as against England, in this pithy style: The British government "has asked a protected power, for which it fought a great war, and to which its people lent a hundred millions, to avoid a European war by nominal concessions; and the protected power has sneered in its face, and declared that it accepted war with willingness." This is caustic, but hardly correct. The Turkish government refused to be coerced, but since the conference adjourned, has strained every nerve in the interest of peace.

### THE IRON TRADE.

Close approximations of our iron trade, —including production, exports and imports,—have been made by the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, and the result is encouraging, in several of its aspects. There was a shrinkage as compared with the previous year, in production,—as there has been every year since the effect of the panic began to be felt in the trade. But it is less, as compared with the preceding year, than it was the year or two previous. It appears that 2,050,000 net tons were produced, against 2,266,581 in 1875; against 2,689,413 in 1874; against 2,868,278 in 1873; and against 2,854,558 in 1872. Last year's make, as compared with the previous year's, exhibits a shrinkage of 216,581 net tons, or about 9 per cent. As compared with the make in 1873—the year of our largest production—the decrease has been 818,278 net tons, equal to a decline of 28½ per cent. The Secretary says: stocks of pig iron have decreased from 760,908 net tons at the close of 1875 to 660,000 tons at the close of 1876,—a shrinkage of 100,000 tons, or about 13 per cent. The figures we present for both years represent stocks unsold in the hands of furnacemen or their agents, our object being to show the relation of the producers to the market. We do not include stocks in the hands of consumers, speculators, creditors, or importers. It is not possible to obtain figures representing stocks after they leave the hands of the makers, but it is possible to obtain the statistics of pig iron in first hands, and these only we give. It is proper to remark, however, that where stocks of pig iron are held by furnaces which are connected with rolling mills they are necessarily included in our table; also that hypothecated stocks are likewise included. * * * All testimony agrees that stocks of pig iron in the hands of consumers are very low, perhaps lower than ever before known. Some of the rolling mills are carrying a larger supply of muck bar than usual, but not many. The mills generally have less pig iron on hand than usual, and this is true also of the foundries. A decided improvement in the demand for iron would find the mills very generally unprepared to meet it, except so far as that unknown quantity, old rails, might help them; while the foundries would certainly have to buy largely of pig iron."

Six States,—Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, Missouri and Illinois —are the only States where the production in 1876 was larger than 1875,—this State making 993,000 tons, or 48¼ per cent. of the total production of the entire country. The decline in imports of pig iron has not been relatively as great as the production, —and the consumption of both kinds has declined in the past five years about 25 per cent,—*from* 6,301,056,780 lbs. in 1872 to 4,276,270,937 in 1876. In the general trade the imports bear but a slight proportion in comparison with the home trade. The former in 1872 was 10.386 per cent of the latter; in 1873, only 5.393 per cent.; in 1874, only 2.274 per cent.; in 1875 only 2.703 per cent.; and in 1876 only 4.156 per cent. At least we have become master of our own market. Foreign competition, thanks to our protective system, will assail us in vain; yet this highly satisfactory result has been wrought out in spite of a fluctuating policy, and duties never high enough for full protection. It remains to be said that the languishing condition of our pig iron industry is prosperity's very self when measured against what it was under partial free trade, at any of its much-lauded periods. The Secretary closes his report with the following paragraph: "As an indication of the range of prices of pig iron in 1876, as compared with 1875, we give the following average quotations of No. 1 anthracite foundry pig iron at Philadelphia at the beginning and close of each year: 1875, January, $25 66; December, $23.50; 1876, January, $23 25; December, $21.50. The decline in both years was gradual. There was no advance in either year, if we except an advance of about a dollar a ton in the spring of 1875, which, however, was not long maintained."

As we hear it, our manufacturers are looking to the future more hopefully than they have at any time since the year following the panic. When the panic came they had a year's orders ahead, which had to be filled before they fairly felt the effects of the panic. It is thought by some that about the same time will elapse after business recovery begins, before the iron trade fully feels the benefit of the new condition of things. We have our doubts as to this. The iron trade has, all through the past three years, shown itself responsive to every improvement in general trade, and will, we think, continue to do so. This will greatly aid us, the present year, should it prove to be the case. The spring will probably be marked by the first permanent steps toward a business revival, and with it, will come a steady improvement in the iron business.

### ORGANIZING RESULTS.

The announcement that Mr. MURPHY is to stay among us, in the sense of making Pittsburgh his home, and of remaining till his work is consolidated and given a permanent form, will gratify not only his friends, but those who are interested in the permanency of his work. In this connection we may mention that the work of subsidiary organization has been begun at several points. At Oakland a meeting was held in the M. E. Church, Monday evening, and an organization effected by electing a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, Delegate to the Central Union, and an Executive Committee of five. The idea is for this organization to be tributary to the Central organization. It is proposed to have no burthensome methods or forms, but to keep the organization open, free and inviting—in brief, to so organize it that the work may be prosecuted in the spirit in which it was begun. But in order to this, and to homogeneity of organization, the Central Union should promptly take under consideration the relation of the parent body to the subsidiary organizations. The delegate from the local to the Central Union would seem to be the bond of union and communication between the two. So far as we know, no law or rule has been adopted establishing and defining this relation. The work of organization is really in embryo, and it will require the best efforts of the ablest minds in the movement to so provide that it shall not be overburthened with rules and ceremonies, and yet be self-perpetuating and aggressive.

The system should also include some settled methods of raising money. Thus far the financial department of the enterprise has been purely voluntary. In the enthusiasm of the revival this has been successful, and will probably continue so for a while to come; but when the revival meetings end, and the movement does not wear the aggressive aspect it now does, these voluntary contributions may not meet the emergency. Against this possibility provision should be made. The sooner it is thought of and plans matured, the better. The question of watching over, protecting, encouraging, and should any fall, of rescuing them, is also one that properly belongs to the department of organization. Possibly it may yet be a part of the work on which the most careful thought, and the best talent must be employed. In our view, a few, as occasion may require, who by nature and experience are best adapted to this kind of work, should be provided for that they may devote themselves entirely to it. Were $3,000 annually set apart for this service, it would be money well spent. Employment constitutes another incidental feature of the movement, which might be made prominent and permanent. That is, using the organization as a medium to secure employment for the reformed. We throw out these suggestions merely to indicate the importance and scope of the work of organization.

### DUDLEY AND WELLS.

A rat terrier worrying a Newfoundland, would not be an entirely inapt comparison to FIELD worrying WELLS. The old gentleman has evidently not subdued the fire of passion within him, and is unused to the ordeal through which he is now passing. With a refinement of cruelty becoming the gentry who run the Democratic machine, at Washington, in the interest of bull-dozing TILDEN into the Presidency, they first make a demand on WELLS impossible of fulfillment, and then place him in close confinement, in punishment for refusing to do the impossible. Then, while he is thus incarcerated, they let loose upon him PICKETT, MADDOX and LITTLEFIELD, with their carefully concocted falsehoods. These were all aimed at the caged lion, and acted on him precisely as they were intended,—fretted him into passion. It had been found that FIELD could not manage him to advantage, when he was cool of blood and clear of head. But angered and resentful, it was thought he could be worried into rash expressions, which might be taken advantage of, in the same high-toned and honest spirit that MADDOX made use of a letter of recommendation. FIELD, it should be known, is a high-toned gentleman. His practice in the Courts of New York has developed his latent qualities of mind and heart. He will not go back on a friend—so long as the money lasts. Hence he has shown his native gentlemanliness by endeavoring to put false statements and wrong constructions in the mouth of the witness, insinuated dishonorable motives for his acceptance, and in all the mean, contemptible ways, known only to a Toombs lawyer, has treated Mr. WELLS as though he were a criminal, and not a witness.

If, however, he made anything by his operation, we will be glad to have it pointed out. Annoyed and angered as he was, WELLS did not lose his head, so far as to fail to know just what to say. He was already receiving all the punishment the House could bestow, and he could not be any farther in contempt than he already was. Hence he was perfectly independent, refusing to answer where he pleased, but guarding his refusal from wrong constructions by declaring that he would fully answer when released. Now and then FIELD received home thrusts by being reminded that he was justified in believing that bribery was intended, as that was the Democratic plan in New York for getting office. Also, that when out, he could protect himself. The examination was evidently unsatisfactory, even to FIELD, whose outrages resulted in no advantages whatever. It was definitely shown that he thoroughly understands himself, and that he is as clear-headed as the New York lawyer. And where imputations against his character were thrown out, he was not slow in showing FIELD that he was possessed of a very vulnerable record as well. FIELD *vs.* WELLS was not a success.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

We made editorial mention, a few days since, of the fact that the failure of a few mismanaged, and rotten Life Insurance Companies no more proved the system dangerous, and all companies weak or corrupt, than the failure of a bank proved that all banks are unsafe, and the banking system unsound. Since then, our advertising columns have proven the soundness of our statements. Three companies have already published statements, showing that over all assets necessary to secure their policy holders, they have large assets, as extra security. These are the Mutual Benefit, of Newark, New Jersey, the Northwestern, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Ætna, of Hartford, Connecticut. Two of these are of the Mutual Benefit order,—policy holders sharing the profits, and one has a small capital stock, of $150,000. All of them, however, are strong, safe companies. Each of them paid large death losses, last year, amounting from over $800 000 in one case, to over a million and a quarter in another. Payments on matured endowments have also been large.

The test of the statements put forth by these companies, as to soundness, turns on several particulars. Are expenses heavy, in proportion to business done? Do the resources of the companies, aside from premiums, suffice to pay losses? It is beginning to be a test in old established companies that their interest receipts shall pay death losses. The value of assets is now carefully scrutinized,—some companies giving the cost and the present market value of their assets. In an old company the cost of business should not materially exceed ten per cent., and in a few companies it is less than this. Another important feature is the surplus, and the basis on which it rests. The Massachusetts standard is four per cent., and the New York standard seven per cent. That is, in New York the profits on the assets of the company will average seven per cent., and hence this often makes a difference. Really a sound Life Insurance Company is actually stronger than its statements would indicate. A rotten company always puts its stocks, buildings, and assets of different kinds higher than their value; but if these assets are closely inspected, the fact of danger will be speedily discovered, except in cases of downright perjury and fraud. Another element favorable to Life Insurance in this country, as has already been stated by us, is the longer average duration of human life, as compared with Europe,—particularly England. The reason is that we have not so many wretched poor, and our people generally use more nutritious food than they do in Europe. Thus life is better sustained. Also, as a rule, our people have better homes. We do not wish to lead any astray, and know we do not, when we say that Life Insurance, if the companies are carefully selected, is as safe and prudent as anything human.

### THE FLORIDA DECISION.

The Electoral Commission made its first decision yesterday, and the character of the vote shows what a narrow escape we have had from danger. The Republican element on the Commission voted not to go behind the returns, except as to the eligibility of the electors, the precedent on this point being valuable in view of the Oregon case. The majority of one thus secured showed that had DAVIS, with his Democratic sympathies been put on the Commission, the case would have been decided against us. As it is, the first decision is in our favor, and assuming that no flaw is discovered in the eligibility of the contested election, the State will be counted for HAYES. This clears successfully, the first difficulty in the way, and necessarily involves Louisiana as well. We do not imagine that a serious contest will be made over South Carolina, and hence the next serious struggle will be in the case of Oregon. Thus we are steadily advancing to a favorable issue as we think. We have never entertained a doubt that RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was elected, honestly and rightly, President of the United States. We did not think the organization of the Electoral Commission fair to him, when it only opened the door to contest States, which should, as we thought, be counted for him. Still, if with the disadvantages, he can be pulled through, we will not, of course, complain.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Florida—Hayes.

—Ex-Postmaster General Jewell is traveling in the west.

—There are now 76,640 miles of railroad in the United States.

—New York city's population is nearly double that of Kansas.

—A few Democrats will be satisfied with any decision which favors Tilden.

—The snow storms are not all over. Do not pawn your coasting outfit yet.

—What the Democrats of Louisiana want to do—Pull down their West.

—The Mexican Revolutionists expect to gain recognition by paying the public debt.

—A young Brooklyn girl is dying because her betrothed was discovered to be a counterfeiter.

—Strauss calls his new operetta "Methuselah." There is nothing very young or fresh about the name.

—Five hundred thousand scythes are to be manufactured in one down-east town this year, and still the cry is for more.

—The Chicago *Post* tells its readers to take their eyes off Washington long enough to prevent the election of "a bummer City Council."

—Philadelphians are marrying and giving in marriage at an unprecedented rate. Thirty-one weddings were announced in Saturday's *Ledger*.

—Mr. Redfield writes from Georgia that the Democrats there look upon Tilden's accession to the Presidency as a certainty under the electoral law.

—There begins to dawn upon the average Reformer a grim suspicion that his esteemed friend, David Dudley Field, is slightly overdoing the thing.

—Rhode Island is holding a poultry show. The folks over in Massachusetts claim that they can't sleep o' nights for the crowing of Little Rhody's roosters.

—In view of the new tribunal the *Courier-Journal* says: "Grant will not fortify Washington any more." That re-assures the ten thousand men of Kentucky who expected to bull-doze the nation.

—A German has invented a machine to turn music leaves for piano players. It entirely does away with the ornamental young men who have hitherto performed such services while the Matilda Janes were acting on the piano forte.

—The wholesale merchants of New York dealing principally with the West and South report heavy orders in the past few days, and are confident of excellent business in the next two months. Many buyers are on the way from the South to that city, and some have already arrived.

—At a recent Washington reception Miss Minnie Scott, of Erie, Pa., who accompanied her uncle and aunt, Admiral and Mrs. Scott, wore one of the most elaborate toilettes of the evening. It was a blue silk high basque and trailed skirt very richly garnished with broad perpendicular rows of raised embroidery in white silk and silver.

—The Senatorial chair constructed to order for the ponderous frame of Senator Pratt, of Indiana, and which has stood vacant ever since his departure from political life, because no other Senator has had sufficient breadth of beam to fill it, is being furnished up for the occupancy of the new three-hundred-pound Senator from Illinois, Judge Davis.

—Judge Davis is reported to have said the other day, that no Court which pretended to have respect for itself would ever decide that Congress had a right to go behind the decisions of the Returning Boards and in regard to the Oregon case, as he understood it, Grover had no right to give Cronin a certificate, but should have declared a vacancy.—*Boston Journal.*

—David Dudley Field is understood to have begged in the secret session, of his associates upon the Investigating Committee, to take no steps which would hold him up to public censure in the House on account of the breach of privileges which he committed in preparing a compilation of the garbled portions of the evidence taken by the committee to be presented to the Electoral Court with the imprint of the committee upon it.

## LETTER FROM GERMANY.

**The Bremen Winter Harbor for River Craft—A Suggestion for Pittsburgh—North German Railways—Inconveniences—Bremen, Like Some Other Towns, the Victim of her Railway Masters.**

BREMEN, January 18, 1877.

I have just read a telegram stating that an enormous amount of damage has been done to property at Pittsburgh by the breaking up of the ice. It is not the first time that I have heard of such a disaster in the harbor of Pittsburgh, nor do I suppose it will be the last, and perhaps, owing to the enormous size and unwieldy character of the fleets of coal boats, it would be almost impossible to guard against such calamities. But the steamboats might certainly be saved.

As I have said before, the river Weser here is very much such a river as the Ohio. That is, it is a broad and rapid river without tide, and subject to periodical freshets. There is a great deal of traffic done between here and Bremerhaven, chiefly by means of two-masted sailing vessels; but there are also several steamers and a number of tugs. Of course when the river is closed by ice this traffic ceases just as it does in the Ohio.

A WINTER HARBOR.

This year the river was closed with almost unprecedented rapidity. I saw it one morning high and perfectly free of ice of any description; the temperature changed suddenly, the mercury ran down below zero, and the next morning the river was closed, and the second day people were crossing on the ice. This cold continued during Christmas week, when an equally sudden thaw began, which has continued ever since. Of course, the river broke up, but I have heard of but one boat being lost, and that was only because of the suddenness of the frost, which imprisoned the boat while it was actually on the voyage from Bremerhaven. The reason of this immunity from loss is that the wise foresight of the Bremen people has provided against such occurrences by building a winter harbor. This harbor is a sort of arm of the river, somewhat the same sort of thing as you might imagine would be the result if Brunot's or Seven Mile island were to be turned into a peninsula by connecting the upper end with the left bank of the stream, and deepening the bed of the bay thus formed between the island and the main land. This bay would be filled by back water, and consequently without current, and therefore safe winter quarters for steam boats.

I have just been over to look at the winter harbor here, and found it a pleasant looking place, with nicely planted promenades along the banks, and with one or two draw-bridges across it at convenient places. The harbor has, I think, been made in very much a manner as I suggest, for it is much too large to have been wholly artificial. In the upper end I found a large number of log rafts moored, and of course this has been taken advantage of and a number of saw mills have been built on the banks. These rafts come down the river from the Harz and Teutoburg forests, just as our rafts come down the Allegheny, and when they reach the harbor's mouth they are poled up to the upper end. In addition to the rafts, and nearer the river, I counted more than eighty vessels moored safely for the winter, although the weather has been so mild for the past fortnight that a number have been tempted out into activity again. Of course they are safe from drift ice and sudden freshets, and at the same time are close at hand to take advantage of circumstances, that may arise. I don't know what it cost to construct such a harbor, but no doubt a good deal, as, if the work is not done in the best and most solid manner it would be better not to do it all, otherwise it might some day be the cause of a worse calamity than any it is intended to prevent. But whatever the cost I am sure such a sum of money as must have been lost by this Pittsburgh disaster would have gone very far towards defraying it; and there would have been something left to show for the money.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

When one sees how clever and thoughtful and wise the Bremeners have been in many cases it is impossible not to wonder why they are so stupid, or permit their servants to be so stupid in others.

There are some very easy and convenient railway cars built and used in Germany now, and some of the roads use very luxurious American sleeping cars. This being the case, there seems hardly any possible excuse for the inconveniences one is sometimes put to in getting to and from Bremen. Hamburg is but a short distance from here, and is a large and very lively city, and there are five trains a day each way. This seems few enough, but of these few three are so slow as to be very tedious. One of the so-called fast trains from Bremen leaves at three o'clock in the morning, so that the only available express train to Hamburg leaves at five in the afternoon and is two hours and a quarter *en route*. This would not be so very bad if it were not that you can come back from Hamburg by one train in an hour and a half. There is but one quick train to Berlin, and if you want to go there after four o'clock in the afternoon your only chance is to go a round about way, stopping over two hours in the middle of the night at Hanover and traveling all night unpleasantly uncomfortable. If you wish to go to Cologne, seven or eight hours' journey, you can do so, but you can't get a sleeping car at Bremen, though by going to Hamburg or Hanover you can get sleeping car accommodations to Cologne. Then there is Bremerhaven, the port of Bremen, through which an enormous portion of the vast business of Bremen is transacted. It is but seventy-five miles and thirty miles away, and it takes you about an hour and three-quarters to get there. But this slowness might be put up with if the railway took trouble about the dispatch of goods, but I constantly hear merchants complain of the tediousness and delay, and I have known of more than one instance of goods being longer in getting from Bremerhaven to Bremen, than they were in coming to the former place from New York. This railway, though built in great part by Bremen capital, is directed altogether in what are supposed to be the interests of Hanover, Bremen not having any voice in the management. One of the brilliant ideas peculiar, as far as my experience goes, to this road, is that of charging about five cents for a ticket admitting one to the platform whence the train starts. Thus if a popular person is going to leave and a dozen friends go to see him off the railway makes the handsome profit of sixty cents. Of course the Bremen people grumble at such parsimony and tediousness, but as yet the grumbling seems to be without effect.

On the Cologne railway, though it is the main line from Northeastern Europe to Paris and London, the old-fashioned unimproved coupe carriages are used. In addition to other inconveniences fast going out of date on other roads, these coupes have no means of communication with the engineer or conductor. One step in advance they have made, however, and that is that the carriages are now heated, pans of hot coals being placed in receptacles for them under the seats. The other day a gentleman of my acquaintance was coming to Bremen from Cologne when some of these hot coals got out in some manner and set the floor and seat on fire. He was the only occupant of that compartment, and after trying in vain to put out the fire, and then to open one of the doors, he barely escaped with his life by climbing out of the window and hanging on until the next regular stopping place. The car was destroyed, as of course was the hand baggage in it, but it might have been a great deal worse. I have seen no notice of the occurrence in the newspapers, which rarely mention any accident on a railway unless the loss of life is very great. Indeed, I believe if the press here were as eager and energetic in getting and publishing news as it is in America, German railways would have little or no better reputation for safety, in spite of their slowness, than those of England and the United States. But newspapers have to be so very careful lest they offend the majesty of the press law, that they publish very little that can possibly interest any one. And by the way, speaking of the press law, I think I may translate it some day and send it to you by way of a letter which ought at least to be interesting to your exchanges.

W. K.

—The inhabitants of the Far West have perfected a plan which they believe will destroy the lurking grasshopper, or at least seriously cripple him for his active spring campaign. They procured a week of warm weather in January, during which millions of young hoppers were prematurely hatched from the eggs. It is now proposed to have a short season of very cold weather, and nip the whole army of tender insects in the bud, so to speak. The Chief Signal Office is in hearty sympathy with the plan, and will make all the necessary provisions in regard to weather.

## A CONDENSED NOVEL.

CHAP. I.
A winning wile,
A sunny smile,
A feather;
A tiny talk,
A pleasant walk
Together.

CHAP. II.
A little doubt,
A playful pout,
Capricious;
A merry miss,
A stolen kiss,
Delicious!

CHAP. III.
You ask mamma,
Consult papa,
With pleasure.
And both repent
This rash event
At leisure.

## DR. SCHLIEMANN'S DIVORCE.

**Certain Explorations Among the Records of an Indiana Court.**

Dr. Henry Schliemann, since celebrated as the discoverer of the site of Troy and the marvellously successful explorer of the ruins of Mycenæ, was at one time a resident of Indianapolis. Early in the spring of 1869, a fine-looking gentleman, apparently a person of wealth and culture, arrived in this city. He presented letters of introduction from leading firms in New York, which made him known as Dr. Henry Schliemann. Dr. Schliemann did not then possess his present world-wide reputation, although a distinguished man, and as he did not choose that his presence should be much noticed, society paid but little attention to him. Shortly after his arrival he made the acquaintance of the Hon. W. H. English, the President of the First National Bank, which later ripened into an intimate friendship. From Mr. English, the Doctor rented a house of five rooms in a quiet part of town, and proceeded to keep bachelor's hall, in fine style. He seemed a good deal of a literary recluse and employed himself the greater part of the time in translating into English a work in the Arabic tongue. The few friends who were invited to visit him, state that though he was an indefatigable student, a zealous scholar and a rare linguist, yet the pleasures of the *bon vivant* were well appreciated by him. He had the cellars of his habitation well stocked with fine wines, and the cuisine was in charge of a man cook who was the only occupant of the house beside himself. In short, he lived like a gentleman of ample means and cultivated tastes. Soon after he arrived here he bought a little piece of real estate, paying therefor $1,100. Indeed he appeared to the few who were cognizant of the circumstances, that the gentleman had found his haven of rest and was going to settle down in the bustling Hoosier metropolis for the remainder of his days.

About the only business engagements the doctor had were with his banker and the law firm of Hendricks, Herd & Hendricks. He lived in so retired a manner that, when one day in the Court of Common Pleas a decree of divorce was quietly granted to the plaintiff in the suit of Henry Schliemann against Catharine Schliemann, it passed unnoticed by the usually keen-eyed press reporters. With the granting of this decree Mr. Schliemann's interest in the capital of the Hoosier State quickly faded away, and he soon after disappeared as suddenly as he had come.

Of late I have seen in the Eastern papers glowing accounts of Dr. Schliemann's enthusiastic and self-sacrificing researches, of his attainment of a princely fortune and a princely education by his own unaided efforts, and high tributes of admiration to the devotion of his associate and colaborer in prodding among the dust heaps of three cities stood or old—his young and beautiful Grecian wife. Accordingly I have explored the damp iron vaults in the office of the Clerk of the County Courts, overhauled the musty records, and when I found the papers in the Schliemann divorce case, I obeyed Captain Cuttle's favorite injunction and made "a note on it."

The papers are quite voluminous, and, in the light of later events will form interesting reading. The complaint was filed April 5, 1869, notice of the same was published June 7, proof of such publication was filed June 26, and the decree was granted four days thereafter.

The Doctor alleged in his complaint that "the said plaintiff says that on the 12th day of October, in the year 1852, in Russia, and in the city of St. Petersburg, the said plaintiff and defendant were joined in the bonds of matrimony, and are husband and wife. That at all times since their marriage the plaintiff has faithfully discharged all his duties to the said defendant. That on or about the — day of February, in the year 1867, the said defendant abandoned the plaintiff, and at all times since that date has refused to live with him as his wife, and, therefore, the plaintiff avers that for more than one year past the defendant has abandoned the plaintiff."

The decree was granted on this plea. Among the papers, however, are some which explain the cause of his wife's action. She refused to leave Russia, urging as a reason her desire to have her children educated there. In one of her letters she says: "I, therefore, reiterate to you for the thousandth time that I will oppose myself in the most peremptory manner, to live together with you in America, or wherever it may be outside of Russia. And in order that you may not torment me any more on this head I herewith swear a solemn oath that I shall never pass the Russian frontier."

### Why He Wept.

He left her and stepped out to see a friend between acts.

"Why, Edward," said she when he returned, "there are tears in your eyes."

"Yes, pet," replied he solemnly. "I suppose there are—I saw such a sad sight when I was out."

"You did—what was it?" inquired she.

"Such a sad sight"—continued he, keeping his face away that she might not smell his breath—"I discovered a young man whom I have known for years drinking whisky."

"You did?"

"Yes, standing right in plain sight before me, partaking deeply and carelessly of the dreadful intoxicating glass."

There was a little pause, when the young lady suddenly said:

"Edward, was he standing right in front of you?"

"Yes, pet," was the reply.

There was another pause, when the young lady asked again:

"Edward, don't most of the fashionable saloon counters have great nice mirrors right on the walls behind them?

Edward flushed a little and looked quizzical as he replied that he "believed" they did.

And there he permitted the subject to drop.


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1877. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1877.

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New Shades in Plain Poplins.
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New Black Cashmeres.
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New Fancy Cassimeres and Cloths.
New Light Fancy Flannels.
New Sacquings and Clothings.
New plain, Corded, Striped and Figured P. K's.
New plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks.
New plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets.
New White and Colored Swisses.
New White and Colored Tarlatanes.
New Fancy and Honeycomb Sacquings.
New Black Dress Silks.
New Spring Shades in Colored Silks.
New Fancy and Mourning Silks.
New Black and Colored Suits.
New Costumes and Overdresses.
New Mourning Wrappers, &c.
New Spring styles Fancy Shawls.
New Broche and Thibet Black Shawls.
New Cashmere Shawls, &c., &c.
New Merino Underwear.
New Muslin Underwear.
New Striped and Cloth Skirts.
New Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Robes.
New plain, tucked, embroidered Short Dresses.
New Slips, &c., for Infants.
New plain, tucked, embroidered White Waists.
New Percale and Calico Waists.
New Percale and Calico suits.
New Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.
New Ready-made Clothing, all kinds.
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All New Spring Goods, just opened.

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New fine Shirting Muslins.
New Lenox Shirting Muslins.
New Twilled and Linen Sheetings.
New Checks ank Shirtings.
New Ginghams, foreign and imported.
New Ticks and Furniture Chintzes.
New Madder and Turkey Red Tablings.
New Variegated Turkey Red Tablings.
New pink, red, buff, green Damask Cloths.
New Plain and Colored Napkins.
White Napkins, slightly imperfect, very cheap.
New short lengths Irish Linens, half price.
New Loom and Loom Damask Linens.
New Satin finish Damasks.
New Colored Table Linens.
New all-linen Towels at extremely low prices.
New Damask Towels, exceedingly cheap.
New Crashes and Towels.
New Carpets of all kinds.
New Stair and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Plain, Striped and Check Mattings.
New Window Shadings and Blinds.
New Damask Curtains and Fixtures.
New Stools, Hassocks, Stair Rods.
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New Applique Lace Shadings and Blinds.
New Kern Lace Curtains, &c.
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New Shades in Ribbons, all widths to match.
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New Trimmed Hats, great bargains.
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New Elegant Line of Black Silk Fringes.
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Our "Ladies' Journal" for February, complimented as being the best number yet issued, is now out and ready for mailing.

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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 8, 1877.

A day of moderate activity and few afflictions for loans, left yesterday in the catalogue of uneventful banking days. Business is thought to be gathering up a little, but not sufficiently to make material difference in the situation of affairs. It is believed in banking circles that whatever improvement we have will be slow and irregular, but that the spring will show a marked change for the better. Paper is closely scrutinized, and loans cautiously made, though at moderate rates.

WITHDRAWING DEPOSITS.

The distrust occasioned by the failures of the past year or two has not yet worn off. In many cases, and even in some cases of banks whose soundness is far beyond question, the amount of money withdrawn during past years considerably exceeds the amount deposited. Part of this disparity may be due to the fact that many of the working classes have been without employment, and have been compelled to withdraw the whole or part of their savings, but it is undoubtedly mainly the result of that sense of insecurity which makes all banks pay dearly for the sins of some. And yet this will not in the end militate against the success of the really sound institutions. The better sort of financial companies, doing a fair and open business, will not be harmed by the failure and exposure of the bankrupt and fraudulent doing business in competition with their betters, if the good companies join in the denunciation of the bad. The more the weak companies and their venal managers are brought to light the better for those that are solvent and can show that they are in the hands of parties who will honestly conduct them.

JOHNNY BULL'S WAIL.

While we are rejoicing at the improved condition of our trade with foreign countries other nations are made to weep by the falling off of their exports. Johnny Bull is particulary discouraged, and an editorial in the London *Times* last Saturday regrets that the balance of trade is disarranged by the American tariff, and that the English vessels that bring hither full cargoes of beef and corn are compelled to take cargoes of salt back to America because hardware and other manufactures are virtually refused admittance. It refers regretfully to the good old times of the past—the period of English commercial prosperity, when America exported raw goods and England returned the manufactured articles. Then, sighs the *Times*, the division of labor was perfect. It longs for the times when reduced tariffs will enable America to avail herself once more of English services.

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

An emphatic protest is entered by the Knoxville *Chronicle* against the readiness exhibited by so large a class in the South to repudiate the State debts. Stealing, it argues, is as bad for States as for individuals. The money was borrowed to construct improvements which have added vastly to the prosperity and enjoyment of the various Commonwealths, and should be honorably refunded. In the case of Tennessee, the debt is large, but as a standing proof of the proper application of the loans are the handsome capitol, railways, the asylums, and other valuable improvements. "No people," concludes the *Chronicle*, "can be prosperous who refuse to pay their honest debts, as long as they are able to do so."

A PLEA FOR THE "HALF DIME."

Currency is one of the subjects discussed on the Pacific slope. The *Alta Californian* thinks a great mistake had been made in reducing the coinage of half dimes since 1866, and entirely abandoning it since 1873, for the purpose of giving a preference to the five-cent nickel. It styles the latter a clumsy coin, and odious in California. It believes the half dime more convenient, and suggests that Congress should prohibit the further coinage of the nickles, and restore the half dime to its favor.

RAILROAD BUILDINGS.

Tables are given by the *Railroad Gazette* showing that in 1876, 2,442 miles of railway were constructed in this country. Texas and California did about one-third of the building. The year was favorable for railway construction, so far as cheap prices of labor and material were concerned, but confidence was lacking. The *Gazette* is of the opinion that for awhile profitable railroad building will be confined to short lines for feeders. The country has now a total of 79,040 miles of railway.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 104⅝ | 5-2/10 1868-coupons | 116⅛ |
| U. S. 1881 | coup118¼ | 5-20's (regis'd) | 113½ |
| " 1865 | 118⅝ | Currency 6's | 123½ |
| " 1865 new | 116 | New 5 per cents | 110⅜ |
| 6-20's 1867 | 112⅞ | 10-40's coupons | 111¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | | |
| N. Y. Central | 101⅝ | Ohio & Mississippi | 48½ |
| Erie | 9⅜ | Union Pacific | 66⅜ |
| L. S. | 81¼ | Toledo & Wabash | 17⅜ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 2⅜ | Harlem | 140 |
| St. Paul | 78¾ | Adams Express | 93 |
| Do. Pref | 49 | American Express | 58½ |
| Lake Shore | 85⅝ | U. S. Express | 56⅜ |
| Del. Central | 44⅝ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex | 83 |
| Pittsburgh com | 94½ | Quicksilver | 30½ |
| Do. Pref | 83 | Fort Wayne | 101 |
| Rock Island | 101⅜ | Hannibal & St. Jo. | 11¾ |
| Cleve. & Pitts | — | Panama | — |
| Pacific Mail | 25 | Iron Mountain | — |
| Western Union Tel. | 72¾ | N. J. Central | — |
| Delaware, L. & W. | — | Del. & Hudson | — |

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. | (S) 45½ | Cen. Trans (R) | 38 |
| Reading ( S ) | 45¾ | Empire do. (R) | 49 |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (S) | 139 | A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B) | 105⅝ |
| Oil Creek (B) | 7⅜ | P. C. & St., L. 7's (S) | 99⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley (B) | 48⅝ | N. Pennsylvania (B) | 13⅜ |

NEW YORK, February 7, 1877.

Money was easy at 3@3½; prime mercantile paper 4@5. The customs receipts were $499,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $170,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 483¼@486. Gold opened at 103⅜ and closed at 103⅝. The carrying rates were 1 to 2. Loans were made flat and at 2 for borrowing. Silver at London is 57¾ pence. Here silver bars are $1 30⅞ greenbacks and $1.24 gold; silver coin ¾ discount. Governments were active and lower. Railroad bonds were generally lower. State securities were quiet. The stock market was quiet early in the day, with a decline of 1@1¾ per cent. Total sales 70,000 and 1 per cent, in Western Union as the principal features. Towards the close coal stocks recovered ¾ to 1 per cent., but in the final sales a part of the loss of this improvement was lost, while the general list was weak. In Lake Shore and Michigan Centrals sharp decline took place. The decline in Lake Shore shares is attributed to a statement about the cutting of rates.

The meeting of the New Jersey Central stockholders to-day was an excited one, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to examine the books. The floating debt of the company is about $2,500,000. About $1,000,000 of Wilkesbarre paper is out with Treasurer Knox's endorsement. The $3,000,000 called for will not cover the bank mortgage. The Central Railroad did not pay any of the interest paid on the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre coal bonds last year.

LATER.—The committee reported this afternoon that the floating debt of the company on January 1st was $3,515,000. The company was the owner of bills of the Lackawanna & Western Coal Company amounting to $1,141,993. The indebtedness of the coal company is represented by $2,375,000 blanket mortgage bonds and $498,000 Wilkesbarre coal bonds. The Coal Company is indebted to the Railroad Company $1,020,000 on account of freight charges. The total amount subscribed thus far on the new loan is $1,360,000.

The transactions were 193,000 shares, of which 64,000 were Western Union, 10,000 St. Pauls, 8,400 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Michigan Central, 11,000 Delaware & Lackawanna, 28,000 New Jersey Central, and 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

*Governments.*—United States coupons of 1881, 113¾@3-2ns of '65, 108⅝; do '65 new, 110; do of '67, 112⅝; do of '68, 113⅛; new 5s, 110½; new 4½s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 110⅝; do coupons, 111¾; currency 6s, 123.

*State Bonds.*—Tennessee old, 42; do. new, 42¾; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 103⅝.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 15; do preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 24⅞; Mariposa, 4½; do preferred, 8; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 94; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 56⅜; New York Central, 101⅛; Erie, 9¾; do preferred, 49¾; Hudson River, 101⅝; preferred, 116; Michigan Central, 45¾; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 66¾; Lake Shore, 85⅜; Illinois Central, 118⅜; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 34¾; do. preferred, 56; Ft. W. C. C. & I., 2¼; New Jersey Central, 23⅝; St. Paul, 18½; do. preferred, 48½; Rock Island, 101⅜; Terre Haute, 7¾; do. preferred, 19¾; Fort Wayne, 101; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 101¾; do. preferred, 107; Cleveland & Mahoning, 94½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 68¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 13⅝; Missouri Pacific, 24½; Indiana Central, 2¾; Northern Pacific, 13; Hannibal & St. Joe, 11½; Central Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific, 104⅜; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102⅜; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90¾.

LONDON, February 7—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £60,000. Consols 95 11-16; 5-2ns of '65, 104¾; do. '67, 106¾; do. '68, 106¾; new 5s, 107⅜; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 26.

PARIS, February 7.—Rentes, 105f 90c.

FRANKFORT, February 7.—United States new five, 104⅝.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1877.

There is a fair degree of activity in general business, but no change of any importance in values to which reference has not already been made in these columns.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged; $1a2 per bbl as to quality—mostly at $1.40.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35@40c ₱ gallon in kegs and firkins.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4c cents.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 7; choice No. 2 Hurl, 6½; choice green brush that will work up, 6; choice brush do, 5; good to fair do, 4½@4¾; good inside and covers, 4@4½; good crooked, 3@3½. Stocks here light and prices for choice green looking up.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, and prices are weak, with the supply still accumulating and holders anxious to sell; prime to choice rolls, 20a22c; extra, 24a25. Low grades hard to move at any price.

BEANS—Market is quoted firm with a very fair demand; $1 80a1.75 ₱ bu for common, and $2a2.25 for fair to prime.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory still quoted at 14¾a14¾c to wholesale buyers and 1c additional in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is light, but prices remain unchanged; $4a4½ ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—5a5c ₱ lb.

DRIED PEAS—There is a steady demand for prime green at $1.50 ₱ bushel in round lots and $1.-75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely enough movement to establish quotations. Apples, sales ₱ lb; halves Peaches, 12a13c ₱ lb. Evaporated unpeeled, 18a20c; fine evaporated peeled, 30a33c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and with a light demand and holders anxious to realize, prices are weak and lower. We now quote fresh at 27a28, Pickled not wanted.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet but firm—no change in prices for several days. Choice brands of red winter and spring wheat at $7.75 in bbls, and $7.50 in sacks; ambers, $8a8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9a10. Rye flour, $4.75a 5.25.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market has stiffened up again, advices from the seaboard report an advance of ⅛c ₱ lb. Sugars steady, and notwithstanding the consumption is always light at this particular time, stocks are also light and prices are fully maintained. Molasses, Rice and Syrups reported steady at quotations.

SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crushed | 13 a |
| Granulated | 12¾a |
| Powdered | 12¾a |
| Cut Loaf | 13 a |
| A. Coffee | 11¾a |
| B Coffee | 11¾a |
| Extra C | 11 a11¾ |
| Yellow C | 10 a10¾ |
| Choice N. O. | 9¾a10 |
| Prime N. O. | 9¾a 9¾ |

SYRUPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice maple fla. drips | 55a60 |
| Fancy Syrup | 75a75 |
| Good Syrups | 45a45 |
| Fair Syrups | 40a |
| Sugar House | 30a |

MOLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice N. O. | 55a60 |
| Prime N. O. | 47a55 |
| Fair N. O. | 33a35 |

TEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Young Hyson ⅓ lb | |
| foli | 70 a |
| Gunpowder do | 90 a |
| Imperial do | 60 a |
| Japan do | 55 a |
| Oolong do | 45 a |
| Souchong | 55 a |

RICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Carolina | 6¾a7 |
| Choice Louisiana | 5¾a6 |

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue light, and with a steady milling demand prices are firm but unchanged; quoted at $1.45a1.50 for fair to prime Pennsa and Ohio red and $1.55a1.60 for amber and white. Corn continues dull, with more offering than is wanted; Ear quotable at 50c on wharf and 51@52c on track. Shelled Corn, 50a51c on track. The Oat market is decidedly firmer, and we advance our quotations to 38a39 for good mixed and 40a41c for white. Rye is in fair demand but unchanged; quotable at 75a80c, buying and selling.

HAY—Baled is very dull and prices are drooping; we now quote timothy at $12a14 and prairie at $8a $10.

HOMINY—Steady at $3.50a3.65 ₱ bbl for best kiln dried.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted (on track) by the carload at 17a18 ₱ ton. Seconds and Shipstuffs, $19 a20; Middlings, $16a18; Chops, $20a22.

ONIONS—In light supply, and with considerable inquiry prices are higher, we now quote at $4.50a5 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c per lb; do. Turkeys, 12a14c. Live Chickens, 40a45c per pair, 4¢ the coop.

POTATOES—The market is pretty well supplied, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions; we continue to quote (in a jobbing way) from store at $1.10a1.25 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady demand, and notwithstanding the inquiry is chiefly for a hand-to-mouth character, there is large daily trade in the aggregate. No change to note in values, which we annex as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Ex S. C ₱ lb | 12¾ | Lard, prime leaf, tes | 11¾ |
| Shoulders Ex S. C | 9 | Do. do. | Hfbbls 12 |
| B'fast Bacon S. C | 12¾ | Do. do. | bbls 12¾ |
| Dried beef Ex S. C. | 15 | Do. 2 ₱ caddies. | 14 |
| Beef Tongues S. C. | 9 | Do. 5 ₱ do | 13¾ |
| Pig do | 6¾ | Do. 10 ₱ do | 13¾ |
| Bacon Should's new | 8 | Do. 5 ₱ do | 13¾ |
| Short Rib Sides | 10 | Do. 4 ₱ do | 14 |
| Clear Sides | 10¾ | Pigs feet in half bbls | 4 00 |
| Mess Pork ₱ bbl | $15,00 | Do. (kegs) | 2 00 |
| Short Cut do | 18.00 | Ham Sausage | 9 |

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

SALT—Is quoted at follows: No. 1 Extra ₱ bbl, $1.20; No. 1 common, $1; Imported Liverpool per bag, $2.10; 6 ₱ sacks, 80c; 3 ₱ sacks, 40c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quotable at $9a9.50 per bu; Timothy, $2a2.25; Flax, $1.46a1.50.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1877.

The market for Crude was weak again to-day, and prices have still further declined. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $1.10; immediate shipment, $1.09—offers to sell in the afternoon at these figures. Refined products are unchanged, and limited consumption is what is the matter, although the bears may have something to do with it. Refined dull and weak. There is no demand for export, and the home demand is also light; quoted at 23c by the carload to home trade buyers.

Oil Barrels weak and dull; countries quoted at $1a1.05 and city make at $1.20a1.25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL, A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Wallace & Co | Star o w | 1,042 |
| Duncan | Star o w | 342 |
| Duncan | Neahonse & Co | 388 |
| J Babbitt | Crystal o w | 241 |
| Bradley & Co | Caughey & D | 238 |
| Robinson | C H Bentel | 74 |
| Total | | 2,365 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Warden & Ornard | Newbold & Son | 150 |
| American Oil Works | Brough, McK. & Co | Bal. 1,002 |
| Citizens Oil Co | Do | do 344 |
| J Peterson | Do | do 51 |
| Total | | 1,747 |

Lonisville Tobacco Market.

The *Courier* reviews that market as follows: Receipts have fallen off, a result probably of the bad condition of the wagon roads. The cutting district has made the largest contribution, though there has been a fair representation from the Ohio river counties and Indiana, with the usual miscellaneous arrivals from other sections.

The weather has been mild and soft throughout the week, and no doubt a vast amount of work in the way of stripping and prizing has been accomplished. As soon as the roads improve liberal receipts may be expected, and at least some improvement next week.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, February 7, 1876.

FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand good, and a shade higher; $1.29¼ cash; $1.29⅝ March; $1.31¼ April. No. 3 $1.15¾@1.18¾. Corn steady; 41¾c cash; 46¾c May. Oats: demand fair and market firmer; 25¾c cash; 26¾c April. Rye quiet at 70c. Barley dull at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $16.50@16.60 cash; $16.30 March; $16.50 April. Lard dull; $11.12½ cash; $11.17½ March; $11.27½ April. Bulk meats quiet at 6@6¾@5¾c.

Dressed hogs: packing $7.20.

WHISKY—Sales at $1.05@1.06; closed at $1.05.

On Call: Board closed higher; $1.29¼@ 1.29⅝ March; $1.31¾ April. Corn firmer; 42½c March; 46¾c May. Oats higher; 26¾c March, 29¾c May. Oats higher; $16.42½ March; $16.62½@16.65 April. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Flour dull and weak in buyers' favor; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.75@5.10; common to good $5.75@5.85; good to choice $5.90@6; white wheat extra $6.05@7.50; extra Ohio $5.75@7.75; St. Louis $5.75@7.75; red winter $5.75@7.50; Minnesota patents $7.50@8.50. Corn meal steady; western $2.90@3.15. Wheat dull; receipts 11,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1.30@1.31; No. 1 white Michigan $1.39; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.43. Rye firm; western 82@85c. Barley dull; prime No. 1 Canada $1.10@1.12. Malt steady. Corn quiet; receipts 107,000 bush; No. 2 ungraded 60c; new no grade 58@58½c. Oats dull and heavy; business; western mixed and State 39@54c. Hay and Hops quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 6¾@6¾c; prime 6¾c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 12c; refined 22¾c; cases 29¾c; naphtha 13½c. Tallow steady. Turpentine steady at 44@44½c. Eggs quiet; western 24@26c. Lumber unchanged. Pork steady; $16.87½@17.12½. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; western long clear 8¾c; city 9¾c. Lard dull at $11.25@11.30. Butter steady; western 12a30c. Cheese firm at 7@13c. Whisky quiet at $1.07½ @1.08.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, February 7.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at $1.13¾, the closing price of yesterday, and advanced gradually during the forenoon to $1.15¾, the highest point of the day. A few sales were effected at $1.16¾. In the afternoon the market declined, and the market declined almost continually until $1.12½ was reached. At that price about 15 000 barrels changed hands, at which there was a slight reaction to $1.13¾, at which the market closed quite firm. Sales of 87,-000 bbls.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The dealings are limited to the small lots obtainable from outside hands, and this to the extent only of meeting urgent orders. Refiners quote comparatively extreme figures as a hand-to-mouth character, there is nearly as much trade in the aggregate. No change to note in values, which we annex as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude in bbls | 6½ |
| Refined in bbls | 22½ |
| Do. in cases | 29½ |
| Naphtha | 13½ |
| Benzine | 13½ |

Refined in bbls is held by refiners at 23¾c for spot; cases at 29@31½c; at Philadelphia 24c from store and 23½c for small lots in second hands, and at Baltimore 23¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—Petroleum quiet at $1.13¾.

ROUSEVILLE, February 7.—Petroleum steady; held at $1.15.

TIDIOUTE, February 7.—Petroleum quiet at $1.20.

PARKERS, February 7.—Petroleum quiet and steady; United $1.13¾; bid; shipment nominally $1.37½; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7. —Petroleum quiet; crude 12¾c in bulk; 18c in bbls.; S. W. 26¾c; cases 30@31c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 7.—Refined petroleum 15¾d; spirits do 12d.

ANTWERP, February 7.—Refined petroleum 47f.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.—Cotton dull and depressed; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000. Almost all the sales were to-day's arrivals; wheat average 8s 5d@8s 8d; club 10s 5d@10s 7d; red western spring 10@10s 2d; winter 10s 8d@11s. Flour 23@25s. Corn 30@31s. Oats 26@31s. Barley 33@38s. Pork 67s. Refined petroleum 11d; spirits 11d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton quiet and weak at 12¾c. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat strong; red $1.40@1.50. Corn steady at 41@42c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 30@31c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork: demand light and holders firm at $17. Lard in good demand; steam $11.12½@11.25c. Bulk meats quiet: shoulders 6¼c; short rib 8¾@ 8¾c; short clear 8¾@9c. Bacon higher at 7¾@9¾ @10c. Whisky steady and in fair demand; $1.09. Butter dull and unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania $1.54@1.76. Corn fairly active at 56¾c. Oats firmer; western mixed 41@43c. Rye firm at 70@72½c. Pork steady at $17.25@17.75. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; short rib 8¾c; loose. Lard in better demand. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 17¾@20¾c. Whisky dull at $1.09@1.09¾.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher, but closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.46¾; No. 2 $1.33; No. 1 Spring $1.31¾. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 41¾c. Oats firm at 33¾c. Rye steady; No. 1 72½c. Barley less firm; No. 2 spring 76c cash or March; No. 3 36@37c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Closed so 1 15@ 15¾c. Flour weak; super $5.25@5.50; extra $5.75 @6.90. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1.50@1.55; amber $1.55@1.60. Rye 77½@ 78c. Oats firm; western mixed 40@41c. Pork steady at $17.50@18. Lard 11½@11¾c. Whisky; western $1.09.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Flour firm; superfine $5.25@5.50; extra $5.50@5.90; treble $6.00@ 7.50. Corn firm at 54@55c. Oats: choice Galena 48c. Pork held at $18. Lard quiet; keg 12c. Bulk meats held at 6¾@6¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Sugar 6¾ @10¾@10¾c. Whisky steady at $1.08. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes: ordinary to prime 18¾@20¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Flour firm; extra $5.25@5.50; superfine $5.75@6. Wheat firm; red $1.45; amber $1.50. Corn unchanged. Oats dull; mixed 41c. Rye, Pork dull at $17@17.25. Bacon dull at 7¾@8@9¾@10c. Lard dull at 11¾@11¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.08.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 7.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; amber $1.47½; No. 2 $1.35; rejected red $1.11; Lake Shore rejected $1.18. Corn steady; high mixed 46c; No. 2 44¾c; rejected 42¾c. Oats firm; white 41c; rejected 39¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 7.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.58; No. 2 $1.50; No. 1 white Michigan $1.42½; extra white $1.48. Corn steady; western mixed 60c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Cotton irregular at 12@12½c; sales 1,100 bales; receipts 1,208 bales; shipments 765 bales. Others unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 7.—Flour quiet and steady. Oats firm. Corn unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Beeves: receipts 2,280 head for two days, against 4,270 for the same time last week; average quality fair; market a shade firmer; ordinary to middling fine steers 9¾@ 11¾c, inside figure for five car loads Cherokee 1,040 lbs. and outside price for five car loads Illinois steers 1,500 lbs.; medium to good steers 11,000@11,350 lbs. 9¾@10¼c. Sheep: receipts 3,140 head, making 3,960 for two days, against 3,700 the same time last week; better feeling; the tendency favored the selling interest; prices not materially changed; decent to good sheep $5@6.12; prime and extra 6¾@ 7c; extra lambs 7¾@7¾c. Hogs: receipts 7,300 head; steady, slaughtered on owner's account, sold at 7@8c dressed. Swine: receipts 4,400 head, making 11,200 for two days, against 8,400 the same time last week; none sold alive; four car loads offered at $6.75 per 100 lbs, with $6.50 bid.

BUFFALO, February 7.—Cattle: receipts 473 head; total for the week 2,472; market moderately active; about all offerings disposed of; all but best quality unchanged in price; some best offering a shade higher; sales of 60 cars, 958 cattle. Sheep: receipts 600 head; total for the week 10,600 head; market more active; prices a shade to ¼c stronger; common to fair lambs 6¾@7c; good to choice 7¾@8c; about all offerings disposed of. Hogs: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 6,400 head; market dull and slow; demand light; 10 cars on sale; sales were: 1 car medium heavy $5.50, quoted nominally in absence; sales of Yorkers fair to choice $5.90@ 6.05; heavy $6.20@6.70.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Hogs firm; common $5.10@5.60; fair to good light $5.75@5.90; packing $5.25@6.40; butchers' $6.00@6.75.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 7.—Hogs quiet at $5.70@6; receipts 600 head; shipments 780.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton firm at 12½@12¾c; futures closed steady; February 12¾@ 12 21-32c; March 12 13-16@13 27-32c; April 13@ 13 1-16c.

MOBILE, February 7.—Cotton steady; middlings 12c; net receipts 279 bales; sales 1,200; exports to Great Britain 4,881; coast 212.

SAVANNAH, February 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 13¼c; net receipts 1,077 bales; sales 800.

GALVESTON, February 7.—Cotton: offerings light; holders asking higher; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 1,578 bales; gross 1,801; sales 1,464.

CHARLESTON, February 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 884 bales; sales 500; exports to Great Britain 762; coastwise 1,079.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—3 bdls yeast, Kramer & S; 7 bbls whisky, S Klindorflinger; 25 do, Schmidt & F; 10 do, H Evert; 5 do, J C Kaiser; 8 do, Kline, S & Co; 2 do, Rose, R & Co; 40 do, M McCullough, Jr & Co; 10 bags bran, G A Kelly; 10 bbls potatoes, H Rea; 125 bbls blocks, Cunningham & I; 48 bags feed, S Crawford; 18 do wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 3 tubs butter, Wilford & W; 60 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 300 do, B H Voskamp; 6 do, F Franzman; 5 cars o r r iron, Lewis, O & P; 3 do hay, H J McCracken; 4 do, M F Herron; 1 do, J Graham; 2 do, 1 car feed, Elwood & McC; 2 do p lead, Davis, C & Co; 24 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 50 bdls lumber, C M Johnson; 8 cars tobacco, Logue & Hopper; 17 do, Dilworth Bros; 17 do, J L Dunseath; 74 do, M K McMullin; 3 bbls sugar, C Atwell & Co; 7 sks bones, Wm A Herring; 12 bbls apples, J S Marshall; 100 do beans, W Harrison; 17 bbls, J Callery & Co; 1 car flour and feed, H Crawford; 20 pkgs meal, S S Marshall; 30 bags feed, Price Bro; 5 bales hemp, Metzing; 1 car staves, S B Thompson; 1 do p corn, A Greenwalt.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—52 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 89 do, Caughey & D; 1 car b bdls, R Dickey & Co; 1 do lumber, Calhoun & Co; 20 pkgs fish, W Hastage & Co; 40 do, A Wallace; 40 do, Dilworth Bros; 60 do, Langenheim & S; 190 do, J T Colvin; 25 cases b powder, J A Renshaw; 17 pkgs furniture, G H Dauber; 2 do, Schneck & Co; 18 bxs c fruit, Monogahela House; 6 bbls onions, Head, C & Co; 24 bxs yeast, C Mangan; 187 sacks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 120 sacks flour, Laing & McK; 5 bbls apples, J H Colt; 51 do, S Martin; 35 do, Sommers Bro; 7 do beans, P Duffy & Son; 7 cases tobacco, J M Sichel; 3 do, Langenheim & S; 12 c hogs, H H Collins; 2 do, 1 car cattle, O'Leary; 1 do, W Joyce; 200 bdls paper, A McCord; 10 sks corn, A Cousley; 12 g hides, J Callery; 8 bbls o meal, Schlafer & B; 1 car hay, Wilson & Co.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—50 bbls flour, Gardener, M & F; 17 pkgs liquor, J Shentzer; 1 car flour, Schuck, McC & Co; 1 do, T G Jenkins; 1 do, Jenkins Bro; 1 do, Hamilton & S; 1 do, B H Voskamp; 1 do, W Hastage; 1 do, Lewis, C & R; 1 do, C Beckert; 1 do lumber, W Sipe; 1 car potatoes 9 cases eggs, J White Jr; 4 bxs butter 3 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 11 pkgs butter 2 bbls eggs 6 do apples, J H Lohr; 6 tubs butter 1 bbl eggs, Read, C & Co; 3 bbls apples, J H Colt; 1 do, Graff Bros; 10 cases tobacco, E Poertsel; 20 do, J T Colvin; 11 do, J L Dunseath; 2 bbls apples, Bigham & Co; 1 do, J A Bell; 193 sks potatoes, H Schnelbach; 20 pails a butter, Friedley, R & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, Graham & C; 170 shorts, Adams & K; 3 bbls flour feed, H Gibson; 1 do, Hack & S; 1 do s pipe, Briggs & B; 1 bbl butter, M J Clark; 8 pkgs do, J McClurg; 40 bxs and eggs, Hobbs; 2 do, W Thompson; 5 do, H herring; 5 do, Geyer & F; 10 bbls apples, J H Dean; 4 cks cheese, I Oesch; 6 sks meal, 4 do flour, Brugton & Co; 1 do, J A Bell; 193 sks potatoes, J D Williams; 9 bbls, 1 bbl tallow, G Wettach & Son; 4 do grease, W & H Walker; 1 do, W A Alexander; 1 do, 40 bbls, J Hamburger; 1 do, Phillips & G Weber; 4 do coal, S C Grier; 1 do h iron, S B Thompson; 1 do hay, J A Thompson; 1 sk g seed, S B Jones, H T Price & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—70 cars coal, N Y & G C Co; 76 do, Armstrong, D & Co; 21 do Eagle Coal Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do lumber, D O Cunningham; 1 do, A G Shaffer; 1 do bark, W Flaccus; 310 bdls paper, Vernon Bros; 3 bbls apples; 1 d hog, Voigt, M & Co; 1 bbl apples; 1 do potatoes, R D Smith; 1 kg eggs; 1 car butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 cad tobacco 1 but do, T J Wallace.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car barley, Voigt, M & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

IRONTON PRE SALT VALLEY.—100 sks potatoes I Burgess, Ailsen, W & P; 198 sks potatoes, Bricker & Sons; 73 do 71 sks s corn, Mcgowan & Bro; 272 do 102 do bran 6 bbls apples 45 sks potatoes, Sur Salt Valley; 133 do, W S McKay; 19 do 83 sks corn 2 pkgs eggs 10 bbls lub oil, S E & W J Patterson; 5 bbls molasses, Bruce & W; 67 sks o corn 30 do potatoes 75 o bbls 6 bbls beans 2 pkgs d apples, J E McAteer; 100 bgs bran, Gwin, C & Co; do, Back & S; 221 do 103 do shorts 125 do e corn 30 bales hay, Fairman & H; 14 bbls beans 1 do eggs 31 sks oats; 10 poultry, P J & Son; 1 car hay, A B Moore; 278 do, C Kimberland; 150 do, C A Worrmester; 166 bbls lig hoops, Pgh Kg & Bbl Co; 140 do 50 ml sks 30 set hhds 5 sks nails, R Dicker; 25 bbls beans, C Hoting; 4 pkgs eggs, Ownes; 8 pkgs eggs 3 do butter, J H Loh; 2 do, 3 pkgs eggs 49 sks oats, J McMain.

MARIETTA PER CARRIE BROOKS.—7 pkgs butter, 4 do eggs, 20 bbls beans, J J Pettit; 17 do, 2 do eggs, H Read; 1 do butter, Voigt, M & Co; 11 do, 2 do lard, 4 bbls d apples, McCallister, G & Co; 15 bbls do, 5 do onions, 8 sks rags, 6 pkgs eggs, 11 do butter, Hodo, C & Co; 2 do, 4 do eggs, J McKean; 2 do, 14 sks beans, G Byers; 16 sks beans, 1 do, 1 do clay; 78 do, 32 bbls apples, D W Sprague; 80 do, Read & McC; 36 do flour, D Wallace; 141 sks potatoes, 5 pkgs d apples, lot sunds, 6 do, Hamilton T & Co; 4 do, 1 do eggs, 27 bbls beans, P Duff & Son; 1 do, 3 do eggs, 11 bbls onions, 3 do 4 apples, J H Loh; 278 sks potatoes, 40 bbls oranges, 40 bbls whisky, 62 sks coffee, 120 sks salt, 40 bales paper stock, 30 bbls pickles and 20 tons sundries.

KROKUS *Gate City*.—The U. S. Court was engaged all day Friday in hearing the case of the Eau Claire Lumber Co. vs. Wells, Timberman & Co., for damages for the sinking of the steamer Vansant. The testimony for the plaintiff was all in when Capt. Chas. Gillespie was placed upon the stand Friday evening as the first witness for the defense.

ON the 24th of January last the Local Inspectors of the St. Louis District suspended the licenses of Jas. H. and Chas. E. Wilson, engineers of the Chas. W. Mead, for insubordination and inattention to their duties. The offenses are alleged to have been committed above Sioux City last year, when the boat, comm

# HOME NEWS.

*Northeast winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, lower temperatures and higher pressure are indicated for to-day.*

**Will Appeal to Court.**

It appears that a number of the residents of the Tenth ward, Allegheny, are dissatisfied with the secrecy with which their school board is investigating the manner in which one of their school houses was erected, and have prepared a petition, which they propose having presented to court, asking that a commission be appointed to publicly investigate the matter. They claim that they have a right to be present at the meetings of the board, as it is their money that is concerned. They intend offering their petition to the board in the hope the latter will submit it to court, but if the board refuses to receive or present it, the citizens will take the necessary steps themselves to have it offered.

**The Why of It.**

A communication from a correspondent at Etna has been received saying that it must have been a mistake that Dr. Murray, of the Fifth avenue M. P. church, would not permit Miss Frances Willard to speak or pray in his church. He thinks the error should be corrected for the good of the cause. It was not a mistake. Dr. Murray would not permit Miss Willard to speak. But he did not make the prohibition for any other purpose than that of following out his own conscientious convictions in the matter. He thinks, and has always thought, that women should not take an active part in public religious exercises. The Methodist church leaves the matter to the discretion of each pastor. A minister certainly has control of his own pulpit, and Dr. Murray cannot be censured for carrying out his conscientious views.

**Distribution of Quail by the Sportsmen's Association.**

The Directors and members of the Sportsmen's Association of this city have been busily engaged for some days past getting their large number of quail in readiness for shipment to various points along the railways leading from the city and through the adjacent counties. Over a hundred birds were secured a few weeks since, and the little "Bob Whites" have been warmly housed and well cared for generally. Now that it is highly probable the severe weather and continuous snows are over they have been assorted in small cage boxes and are now ready for shipment as above noted. This action is a humane and wise one on the part of the Sportsmen's Club, and we have no doubt, as these birds breed largely, there will be an abundance of fine shooting next fall and plenty of game for our markets.

## A NEW DEAL.

**A Criminal Information Against Roger O'Mara.**

The trial of Roger O'Mara before the Mayor for accepting a bribe, was concluded on Tuesday evening. The Mayor's decision has not yet been announced, but from the evidence in the case it was clear that O'Mara would be acquitted. Yesterday, however, he was again placed upon the tenter hooks of suspense by a new deal in the case. Ex-Chief of Police Hartzell, before Alderman Burke, made an information against Roger charging him with being an accessory, both before and after the fact, to the robbery of Boggs & Buhl's store. The purpose of the information is to bring the matter before the Courts, where the "bottom facts" will certainly be reached. A warrant was issued for O'Mara's arrest, but before it could be served upon him he heard of the information, and going to the 'Squire's office, entered bail for a hearing.

## DEATH FROM A FALL.

**August Trautvetter, a Saloon Keeper on Liberty Street, Expires Suddenly.**

About 12 o'clock last night, August Trautvetter, proprietor of a saloon near the Academy of Music, got upon the counter of his saloon to close the transom over the front doors. He had one foot on a ledge at the side of the door, and by some means slipped and fell behind the counter, and expired in about an hour and a half. Drs. Wilson and Swetzerdig were summoned, but when they reached the house the man was dead. There were several persons in the saloon at the time, but they did not consider the matter serious, and consequently did not summon a physician immediately. The physicians think the fall was the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Trautvetter was a member of Red Men Lodge No. 34, and Wm. Tell Lodge of the Odd Fellows. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

## A NEW ENGINE HOUSE.

**The Friendship Contract Awarded Last Night.**

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening and opened eighteen bids for the erection of a new engine house for the Friendship company, in accordance with the plans adopted last year. The bids were as follows: Samuel Hastings $6,550, William Chisholm $6,281, John Creighton $6,773, William Murdock $7,237, White & Streight $6,685.-70,, Murphy & Hamilton $6,300, John King $6,700, Hughes & Dunn $8,861, J. L. McCain $6,683, Boltz & Steinbrenner $6,794, James G. Downing $7,742, Isaac Gullett $6,850, Swatn & Dickson $7,500, George Blackstock $7,300, Thomas Hayes, an alternate $7,097, Cochran & Atwell $6,533, Trimble & Co. $8,257, Robert McKain $6,100. As Mr. McKain's bid was the lowest Mr. Slack moved that the committee recommend to Councils that the contract be awarded to him. Carried. A number of bills were approved, after which the meeting adjourned.

## THE CITY POOR.

**Organization of the Board of Guardians—Election of Officers for 1877.**

A meeting of the Board of Guardians was held at the office of the Secretary yesterday morning, for the purpose of organization and the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. T. B. Atterbury was called to the chair and J. B. Sweitzer, Esq., officiated as Secretary. The credentials of the members elect were presented and the oath of office administered. The board then proceeded to the election of a President, when Mr. Jas. T. Kincaid was elected by acclamation.

James S. Todd was elected Secretary by acclamation. J. B. Williams was elected Assistant Secretary on the third ballot. The Freehold Bank was selected as the depository for the funds of the Board.

The following officers were also elected by the Board:

Chaplain—Rev. J. G. Lyde.
Superintendent City Farm—Gus. L. Brann—by acclamation.
Physicians—Drs. Purviance, Alex. E. M'Candless, Chesrown, and McMasters.
Matrons—Mrs. Hendrickson and Mrs. Simpson.
Teacher—S. C. Bude, by acclamation.
Engineer—Joseph Fairman.
Solicitor—John E. Kuhn.
Farmer—William Wilson.
Baker—Frank Hamilton.
Druggists—Arnold Koch, C. Schwarm, M. Koelcher, South Side; S. S. Holland and Simon Johnson, First city district; Messrs. Hill and Hauch, Second city district, and Henry Schmidt and Fred. K. Leitz, East End district.

A motion was adopted placing all the officers at the City Farm under the direction of the Superintendent.

## COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

**Organization of the Committees on Appeals and Gas—Regular Business Transacted.**

The Committee on Appeals organized yesterday by the election of Mr. Fred. Dierst as chairman. It was decided to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. on days fixed by the Chair. The following petitions were allowed: Jacob Soffel, Thirty-second ward; John Anderson, Frank Keiter, D. Martin, Fifteenth ward; Torrence Burns, Twenty-second ward; Magdalena Rebhol, Thirtieth ward. The following were dismissed: Pat. Mooney, John Koch, St. James' church (Thirty-sixth ward) Mary McGrew, A. Parslowe.

A rule was adopted not to exonerate petitioners for a longer period than two years. All petitions not sworn to will be laid over hereafter. Adjourned.

The Gas Committee organized by the election of John Shipton, Esq., as chairman. The Friday preceding the last regular meeting of Councils in each month at 2:30 o'clock P. M., was fixed as the regular day for meeting.

An ordinance was affirmatively recommended to Councils fixing the price to be paid for gas to the East End Gas Company. The following bills were ordered to be paid: West Pittsburgh Gas Company for gas, $1,994.81; for lamps, $200. The committee asked for the following appropriations for this year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburgh Gas Company | $28,000 |
| East End " " | 23,000 |
| South Side " " | 16,000 |
| West End " " | 8,500 |
| Total | $75,500 |

These are the amounts that the gas committee had last year, but in proportion to the number of lamps now in use (the number being greatly increased over last year) the amount is considerably less this year. Adjourned.

**The Extra Sodas** manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. are of very superior quality.

**Ingersoll To-Night.**

Reserved seats at Box Office, Library Hall.

## ITALY ON THE WAR PATH.

**Pittsburgh Italians Excited Over a Summons to Return to Their Native Land for Military Service.**

It seems that the Italian Government is desirous of placing her army on a war footing so as to be ready in case of trouble to take care of herself. Circulars are now being sent to all young Italian men, who came to this country without having served their time in the army, requesting them to return to their native land. They are offered a full and free pardon for their desertion if they will return. In case they have not sufficient funds to pay their passage back, the Italian Consul in New York is authorized to defray all their expenses. The circular does not state why they are wanted, but a letter received by a young Italian in this city fully explains that it is to fill up the army. In cases there should be no war only forty days' military service will be required of each man, but if war should occur they are to serve three years. It is said that quite a number have and elsewhere are taking advantage of the offer of pardon and free transportation to get back to their own country.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

The cast of "Dan'l Druce" embraces only nine characters, and the interest of the play centers within five of them. The leading part is performed by E. L. Davenport, and of course it is exceedingly well interpreted, being one of the best of this great actor's many fine impersonations. His love for the waif that had been committed to his care, and the fear that she might be reclaimed by her father, who eventually proves not to be her father after all, *Dan'l Druce* being entitled to that relation both by the right of paternity and fourteen years fostering care of her, are depicted with a naturalness of manner and expression that disarms criticism. Mr. Davenport is a thorough master of the art that hides art, and he can touch the chord of every feeling. He is a hypercritic, a carping fault-finder, who is not satisfied with Davenport's *Dan'l Druce*. The part of *Dorothy*, the fair Puritan maid, could hardly have been entrusted to abler hands than Miss Geraldine Maye's. The correctness with which she interprets the charming attributes which the author has invested the character with, shows heartfelt appreciation of its spirit. She divides the applause, which is generous and deserved, with Mr. Davenport. Mr. Mike Lanagan sustains the *role* of *Sir Jasper Combe* quite effectively. An eccentric comedy part is that of *Reuben Haines*. It is not only deficient in humor, but is somewhat distasteful, because it jars and conflicts with the vein of sadness which runs throughout the play, and which sometimes becomes almost depressing in its influence. Mr. Sol Smith dresses and acts the character very commendably. Mr. Louis Barrett, *Geoffrey Wynyard*, looks and talks like his distinguished brother Lawrence, but he is not by any means as good an actor yet. While he does not add greatly to the interest of the play, he certainly does not detract from it in the least in any respect.

**Ingersoll's Lecture.**

Mr. Robert Ingersoll, whose eloquent speech at the Cincinnati Convention nominating Blaine for President, gave him such an extended reputation as an orator, which he increased in this city during the late campaign, will lecture to-night at Library Hall on the "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child." The sale of seats has been large and the indications are that he will face a crowded house. There are some seats left yet which can be obtained.

**Library Hall.**

Gangero's Royal Yeddo Japs, adepts in the skill of jugglery and acrobatic feats, supplemented with a troupe of English and American specialty artists, a company of bell ringers, and Prof. Parker's trained dogs, will give entertainments at Library Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings and at a Saturday matinee.

## BREVITIES.

····Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

····The Opera House Company drew well at Connellsville on Monday and Tuesday nights.

····The places of the strikers at the Rochester Tumbler works have nearly all been filled.

····Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, will be inspected to-day by Col. Joseph H. Hall and staff.

····The new exit from Library Hall to Sixth street is being constructed. It will be fifteen feet wide.

····The tow of the steamer Charley Brown struck a pier of the Bellaire bridge yesterday and a coal barge was sunk.

····One of the two daily through express trains on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will be discontinued after next Sunday.

····Harry Faulkner had two of his fingers crushed yesterday afternoon while helping to raise a barge at the wharf at the foot of Nixon street, Allegheny.

····Some blank books now in use wants to furnish pupils at the common schools with text books free of cost, regardless of whether their parents are able to buy them or not.

····The Republicans of the Twenty-second ward will meet at Hamilton Hall, Penn avenue, Friday, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of suggesting names for ward officers.

····Joseph Albree, while at school in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, yesterday, accidentally inflicted a wound in his left hand with a pair of scissors, and severed an artery, from which he bled quite freely.

····The meeting purported to have been held in the Thirty-seventh ward for the nomination of candidates, an account of which appeared in the GAZETTE of yesterday, was held in the Thirty-second ward.

····The Methodist Episcopal preachers' meeting of Philadelphia, numbering 150 active members, at their session January 29th, adopted an earnest memorial to the Legislature for the passage of the local option law.

····The Allegheny Park Committee met last evening and approved the monthly pay-rolls amounting to $490.32. It was agreed to meet at the green house on the city park afternoon at three o'clock to inspect the parks.

····The late gorge in the Allegheny river damaged to some extent the supply pipes at the Forty-fifth street water works. The line was broken in two places, but has been repaired sufficiently to keep the supply going as long as the river keeps high.

····The new Italian Mutual Assistance and Benefit Society will give its semi-annual grand ball at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday evening, February 13th, at which the sons and daughters of "Sunny Italy" will trip to the sound of merry music for their own enjoyment and the benefit of the needy.

····The Seventeenth ward school board has instructed its representative in the Central Board to favor a reduction of five per cent. in primary teachers', ten per cent. in intermediate and grammar teachers,' twenty-five per cent. in principal's salaries, and that five more children be given to each teacher, thereby dispensing with forty teachers.

····The triplet steers which created considerable excitement at the Centennial, were yesterday raffled for at the East Liberty stock yards. The terms of the raffle were: Highest, first choice, second highest, second choice, and lowest, third choice. Mr. S. M. Lafferty threw forty-five and got first choice; the second and third choices being won by the former owners of the steers, Messrs. R. C. Holmes, S. P. Beal, Elliott McCall and Wm. Mondschine.

····During the past two or three days a crowd of impecunious mortals on the South Side have stolen nearly $100 worth of lumber from the American Bridge Company, at or near the Point bridge. On Tuesday they became too eager, and commenced chopping away the bottom portions of the scaffolding, which the carpenters are now taking down, a crash was the result, and several workmen were nearly precipitated into the river. The fuel thieves were driven off, and an information made against four of them for larceny.

## PERSONAL.

···Chief Crow, of Allegheny, paid off the firemen yesterday with money raised on his own note, the city being out of funds.

···Rev. Joseph Travelli sprained a knee while attempting to board a train yesterday at Sewickley, and will be laid up for several days.

···W. W. F. Griffith, Jr., has been appointed general freight agent for the main stem of the Pennsylvania railroad, between this city and Philadelphia.

···Mr. J. Q. A. Herring has been appointed Superintendent and Mr. George C. Heldt, Route Agent, instead of Harry Stoner, of Adams' Express route on the Baltimore division of the Express Company in consequence of the consolidation of that division with the route over the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

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**Is it possible for bad men, even though they be gifted to serve the State?** Certainly not. So long as they are unemployed they think only of obtaining positions; as soon as they obtain positions their only thought is not to lose them. Those unwilling to which they will not stoop to compass their object. Aye, to attain an end, they would even discourage the use of B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap.

**Her teeth were white**
**As stars at night;**
**Her breath was sweet**
**As fields of wheat;**
**Fragrance and sweetness were her wont**
**Because she used the SOZODONT.**

**Ingersoll To-Night.**

Reserved seats at Box Office, Library Hall.

**Elegant Parlor Suits**

**A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.**

## THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

### Another Ticket Put in the Field.

**General Sweitzer for Mayor, John B. Birmingham for Controller—Views of the Committee—The Democrats Ignore the Movement, and will Nominate a "Straight-out" Ticket.**

Another meeting of the committee of twenty-five to nominate candidates for city offices was held yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce rooms. The meeting was called to order about three o'clock there being just a quorum present.

The first business in order was the reception of the report of the committee appointed to inform the persons of the nominations made by the citizens' committee, which was presented by Mr. John Moorhead.

The declination of Gen. Moorhead, which was published a day or two since was read. A communication from Frank Sellers, declining the nomination for Treasurer was also read. Matthew Bigger, nominee for Controller, also presented his declination of the candidacy. The declinations were all accepted.

The Secretary, Mr. Weeks, at the suggestion of Mr. John Moorhead, read the names of those who were suggested for nominees at the last meeting.

Judge Mellon said he thought it better to discuss the question more fully than at the last meeting. He believed that the committee had acted somewhat precipitately before.

Mr. Roberts said he owed an explanation to the committee. In naming Gen. Moorhead at the last meeting, he had given assurances that Gen. Moorhead would accept. He had such assurances when he spoke, but it appeared that Gen. Moorhead had changed his mind. In saying what he had then, he had in view that at least 2,000 signatures would be obtained before the nominees were notified. He didn't think it would be well to drop the matter as it stood. But unless there was an assurance that either the Republican or Democratic voters will support a citizens' ticket it is useless to make nominations.

Mr. T. J. Bigham suggested that nothing had yet been heard from the Democrats.

Judge Mellon said he knew nothing about what they will do, except what he had read about the action of their Executive Committee.

A DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Mr. A. J. Keating, chairman of the Democratic Committee, said the committee would meet in the evening. What they would do he could not say. He could say, though, that they only had an idea of supporting the citizen's ticket if it showed strength. If it did not they would nominate a straight ticket. They would have to decide on the matter in the evening meeting, as they could not wait any longer. The Republican primaries come off on Saturday, and it would not be convenient to hold both primaries on the same day, though he had no doubt that in primaries to-day both parties take part. It was not their intention to nominate candidates at the meeting of the Executive Committee, but to make arrangements for primaries.

Judge Mellon also said that the Democrats thought about nominating Mayor McCarthy for Controller.

Mr. Keating answered that they had been thinking something of taking him up, but since the trouble about the Fayette ward cases they had abandoned the idea, as he had lost strength by these troubles.

Mr. Meyran asked if were most prominently mentioned as candidates by the Democrats.

Mr. Keating said George Fox and Robert Liddell.

Mr. Coleman suggested that the Mayor is a good man; he has a good deal of the Irish element in him, and the Democrats had better take him up.

After a pause, Mr. Coleman made the following suggestions for the different offices: Gen. Sweitzer for Mayor, J. B. Guthrie for Controller, and John Birmingham for Treasurer.

Mr. Keating—That gives the Democrats two.

Mr. Coleman—That's all right; the Democrats will give us a couple of tickets.

Judge Mellon did not think that in order to get Democratic votes it was policy to alienate Republicans.

Mr. Robert Arthurs suggested the following ticket: For Mayor, Jno. B. Birmingham; for Treasurer, George J. Whitney; for Controller, John Harper.

Mr. Meyran thought the names suggested were all very well, but councilled the committee not to be too hasty. He did not think it advisable to make formal nominations to-day, but simply to suggest names. He would like to find out from Mr. Keating if the names would be acceptable to the Democrats, for if they were not it would be no use to make nominations; they could do no good. Without political machinery, such as the Republican and Democratic parties have, and which the citizens' movement has not, they could not be successful. It would be well, in his opinion, to suggest several names, then sift them down, and get such as will be acceptable to Democrats. The name of General Sweitzer met with favor, and he would accept if endorsed by the Democrats, but would not accept unless he received their endorsement.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT NECESSARY.

Mr. Beymer suggested the name of Jacob F. Slagle for Mayor. He further said it was likely that two or three persons would be willing to accept a citizens' nomination, but it was not likely that any would be elected without the support of Democrats. He was not in favor of making the blunder of nominating men who will not accept.

Mr. Bigham said that he knew Mr. Batchelor would accept a nomination.

Mr. Joseph Woodwell said he knew positively that Mr. Batchelor would not accept.

Mr. W. G. Johnston said that the committee must nominate men who will meet with general approval. They must be men, also, whom the Democrats will accept. He moved, to bring the matter properly before the committee, that they proceed to make nominations.

Judge Mellon moved to amend by making it three for each office.

Mr. Joseph Woodwell objected to that unless it would be one man for Mayor, and then they could name two or three for each of the other offices.

Judge Mellon was of the opinion that Mr. Meyran's suggestion about the citizens having no organization was a good one. Unless the movement is carried on properly it will only result in working into the hands of the ring Republicans.

Mr. Beymer was afraid to nominate all Democrats. We may have a Democratic ring after while, and if the two he would rather have a Republican ring.

Judge Mellon said he did not mean that all the nominees should be Democrats.

Mr. Coleman said he thought he understood Mr. Beymer to mean that if three Democrats were named by the citizens, the Democrats would accept them without a doubt.

Mr. Meyran didn't think they would. They see it will be to their advantage to have the matter so arranged that they will get the support of a good portion of the Republicans.

Mr. Beymer suggested the name of W. C. McCandless for Treasurer.

Mr. Lindsey thought it unwise to submit names of those who will not serve. He knew that neither Major Brown nor Major Slagle would accept a nomination.

Mr. Lindsey moved to amend Judge Mellon's amendment by nominating one candidate for Mayor, one for Controller, and then let the Democrats select a candidate for Treasurer. After some consideration he amended his own motion by making it that the committee nominate a candidate for Mayor.

ONLY A TREASURER WANTED.

It was suggested that the Democrats would be satisfied with the Treasurership alone.

Mr. Weeks said that while it was evident that the citizens cannot succeed without Democrats, he did not equally evident that the Democrats cannot succeed without the help of the citizens. In all parties there is a good deal of patronage goes with the Chief Magistrate. So is it in this case. If the citizens nominate a Republican candidate for Mayor, that will retain the patronage in that party. The Democrats being willing to take the Treasurership alone, let them have that, and the Republicans retain the patronage. It is in that the corruption mainly lies, and if there is to be any corruption, the speaker, as a Republican, was willing to shoulder it with his party.

Judge Mellon did not think that the Republicans, as a party, should be termed corrupt. It is only the ring.

Mr. Weeks was willing to accept that change.

John Moorhead moved to amend the motions preceding by proceeding to nominate candidates for Mayor and Controller, and request the Democrats to nominate a candidate for Treasurer. All other motions and amendments were thereupon withdrawn and Mr. Moorhead's substituted.

Mr. Meyran said that as the motion came from a Democrat, and as Mr. Keating, also a Democrat, agreed to it, it should be passed. The motion was thereupon adopted.

Mr. Lindsey nominated General J. B. Sweitzer for Mayor. There being no other person named he was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Alex King nominated J. B. Guthrie for Controller.

Mr. T. J. Bigham asked what the Democrats would do.

Mr. A. J. Keating said they would hold their meeting in the evening, and decide whether to make straight nominations or make this the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Joseph Woodwell—Make this the Democratic ticket? I don't like that.

Mr. Keating explained that if they did not make nominations this would be the Democratic ticket.

Mr. G. W. Hallman named Frank Rahm for Controller.

Mr. Follansbee said that Mr. Rahm would not accept.

Mr. Rahm's name was then withdrawn.

MAYOR M'CARTHY NAMED.

Mr. Alex. King nominated Mayor McCarthy for Controller.

A slight murmur of dissatisfaction being expressed Judge Mellon remarked that the Mayor's stubborn disposition would make him a good Controller.

Mr. Beymer was afraid he would not be able to control his temper.

Judge Mellon—As Mayor, perhaps not; but as Controller it would be different.

Mr. Hallman said that as Mr. Rahm's name was withdrawn, he would nominate W. N. Riddle, Esq.

Judge Mellon nominated Mr. Hallman.

Mr. Hallman positively declined, saying it would not do at all. He didn't think any member of the committee should be nominated, and besides he hadn't time to attend to the duties of Controller.

Judge Mellon insisted that Mr. Hallman's happening to be on the committee was not his fault. He was a good man, and ought to be willing to sacrifice some of his time. They wanted a ticket that would win, and it required good men on it to do so.

Mr. Joseph Woodwell seconded Judge Mellon's remarks, but Mr. Hallman would not accept.

The name of Mr. Riddle was withdrawn.

Mr. Coleman named Jno. B. Birmingham.

Mr. Meyran at this point suggesting that Mr. Follansbee had qualified his remarks in reference to the declination of Mr. Rahm, Messrs. Follansbee and Hallman were appointed a committee to see the gentleman in regard to his acceptance if nominated.

While the gentlemen were out hunting Mr. Rahm, Mr. W. S. Johnston moved that Messrs. Sellers, Moorhead, Beymer, Keating and Lindsey be appointed a committee to select the committee of twenty-five to examine the city charter and report what changes are desirable. The motion was carried.

Messrs. Hallman and Follansbee having returned and reported that they were unable to find Mr. Rahm, and all other names for Controller having been withdrawn except that of Mr. John B. Birmingham, he was nominated for Controller by acclamation.

Mr. T. J. Bigham said that personally he had not been friendly with Mr. Birmingham, but he believed that he was a good man and the ticket would be successful. He wanted to know of Mr. Keating who was likely to be nominated by the Democrats for Treasurer.

Mr. Keating said he could not tell.

Mr. T. J. Bigham suggested that nothing had yet been heard from the Democrats.

Judge Mellon said he knew nothing about what they will do, except what he had read about the action of their Executive Committee.

A DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Mr. A. J. Keating, chairman of the Democratic Committee, said the committee would meet in the evening. What they would do he could not say. He could say, though, that they only had an idea of supporting the citizen's ticket if it showed strength. If it did not they would nominate a straight ticket. They would have to decide on the matter at the evening meeting, as they could not wait any longer. The Republican primaries come off on Saturday, and it would not be convenient to hold both primaries on the same day, though he had no doubt that in primaries to-day both parties take part. It was not their intention to nominate candidates at the meeting of the Executive Committee, but to make arrangements for primaries.

Judge Mellon also said that the Democrats thought about nominating Mayor McCarthy for Controller.

Mr. Keating answered that they had been thinking something of taking him up, but since the trouble about the Fayette ward cases they had abandoned the idea, as he had lost strength by these troubles.

Mr. Meyran asked if were most prominently mentioned as candidates by the Democrats.

Mr. Keating said George Fox and Robert Liddell.

Mr. Coleman suggested that the Mayor is a good man; he has a good deal of the Irish element in him, and the Democrats had better take him up.

After a pause, Mr. Coleman made the following suggestions for the different offices: Gen. Sweitzer for Mayor, J. B. Guthrie for Controller, and John Birmingham for Treasurer.

Mr. Keating—That gives the Democrats two.

Mr. Coleman—That's all right; the Democrats will give us a couple of tickets.

Judge Mellon did not think that in order to get Democratic votes it was policy to alienate Republicans.

Mr. Robert Arthurs suggested the following ticket: For Mayor, Jno. B. Birmingham; for Treasurer, George J. Whitney; for Controller, John Harper.

Mr. Meyran thought the names suggested were all very well, but councilled the committee not to be too hasty. He did not think it advisable to make formal nominations to-day, but simply to suggest names. He would like to find out from Mr. Keating if the names would be acceptable to the Democrats, for if they were not it would be no use to make nominations; they could do no good. Without political machinery, such as the Republican and Democratic parties have, and which the citizens' movement has not, they could not be successful. It would be well, in his opinion, to suggest several names, then sift them down, and get such as will be acceptable to Democrats. The name of General Sweitzer met with favor, and he would accept if endorsed by the Democrats, but would not accept unless he received their endorsement.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT NECESSARY.

Mr. Beymer suggested the name of Jacob F. Slagle for Mayor. He further said it was likely that two or three persons would be willing to accept a citizens' nomination, but it was not likely that any would be elected without the support of Democrats. He was not in favor of making the blunder of nominating men who will not accept.

Mr. Bigham said that he knew Mr. Batchelor would accept a nomination.

Mr. Joseph Woodwell said he knew positively that Mr. Batchelor would not accept.

Mr. W. G. Johnston said that the committee must nominate men who will meet with general approval. They must be men, also, whom the Democrats will accept. He moved, to bring the matter properly before the committee, that they proceed to make nominations.

Judge Mellon moved to amend by making it three for each office.

Mr. Joseph Woodwell objected to that unless it would be one man for Mayor, and then they could name two or three for each of the other offices.

Judge Mellon was of the opinion that Mr. Meyran's suggestion about the citizens having no organization was a good one. Unless the movement is carried on properly it will only result in working into the hands of the ring Republicans.

Mr. Beymer was afraid to nominate all Democrats. We may have a Democratic ring after while, and if the two he would rather have a Republican ring.

Judge Mellon said he did not mean that all the nominees should be Democrats.

Mr. Coleman said he thought he understood Mr. Beymer to mean that if three Democrats were named by the citizens, the Democrats would accept them without a doubt.

Mr. Meyran didn't think they would. They see it will be to their advantage to have the matter so arranged that they will get the support of a good portion of the Republicans.

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## "NO PENT UP UTICA."

**The Ruhm Movement's Progress—Meeting at Library Hall Last Night—Accounts of the Work in and out of the City—A Financial Statement.**

For once Library Hall was not jammed to its utmost capacity at a Murphy temperance meeting. While there was a large audience present last night, and every seat down stairs taken, there were several upstairs that were not occupied at all. This may have been owing to the fact that the meeting was not extensively made known, the Sunday night meetings having become so regular that every one looks for them, and a meeting during the week at which an admission fee is charged being a thing before unknown in the movement.

Mr. Murphy conducted the meeting and took charge of the regular devotional exercises. He then spoke for about half an hour in a conversational manner, relating several incidents and anecdotes pertinent to the work.

After singing by the choir, Mr. Murphy announced that ten minute speeches would be made.

Under this Mr. George Hall was first introduced, and gave assurance to the audience of his unqualified rejoicing that he had left off his evil ways. He gave to Dr. Murphy's church, on Fifth avenue, the credit of being the most blessed place he had ever found on earth.

Wm. Hill, who is always welcomed by the audience, followed in a five minute speech. He pledges with his usual fervor.

Mr. Houghton was next called out, and made an exhortation to moderate drinkers to look at the matter of total abstinence in the proper light and embrace it; take the step. Those who know what moderate drinking leads to and stop while they can.

Mr. W. C. Moreland being introduced, said he had thought when this movement commenced that he would never weary in the work, but he must confess that he had overrated his strength, as he was so weary that he could scarcely talk. But nevertheless he did talk, with his well-known eloquence, for about a quarter of an hour.

Mr. E. P. Long said that on the second of January he received notice that he was wanted. He never felt so glad in his life. He had heard of the Murphy movement, he and some of his drinking friends, and while they wished it God speed, they feared that they were going to be left. But he thanked God that he was not left, and he most earnestly trusted that he would never again have cause to fear being left. He related a very affecting story of domestic life that he witnessed a night or two since, which spoke volumes to him. Those who are strong enough to resist temptation, he asked to thank God most fervently for the strength and pray that they may always keep it. Mr. Long's remarks were exceedingly interesting, none of the evening being more so. Many were affected to tears by the touching sincerity of his remarks.

After a few remarks from Mr. Murphy, the meeting closed.

THE NOON MEETING.

Mr. Murphy having greatly improved physically was present yesterday at the noon meeting at the Fifth avenue church. The jam was unabated, and it is safely estimated that three or four thousand persons were present during the hour. Mr. Murphy spoke of his illness, but thanked God that he felt better. Several requests for prayer were made, among them being one that a Presbyterian minister's son may not again fall into the habits of drinking. From the Fulton street church, New York, a telegram was received stating that, "We have prayers said every day for your success. Go on!"

Short speeches were made by several of the reformed.

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES.

Prof. J. N. Forner, of the Western University, who has been, ever since the beginning of the Murphy movement, Treasurer of the Young Men's Temperance Union, yesterday sent in his resignation, which was accepted. His reasons for doing so are that the duties of the office have taken up entirely too much of his time. According to his accounts the total amount of cash received since the inauguration of the movement, on November 26, up to February 6, is $4,173.75. This includes receipts from all sources, donations, collections, sales of tickets, &c. The disbursements for all purposes, being for fuel, rent of hall, printing, Murphy's salary, &c., were $2,454.63. Of this Mr. Murphy received on salary account $1,300, and for boarding and other expenses $204 73. Mr. W. W. Moorhead has been elected successor to Mr. Forner.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The fifth of the series of railroad meetings will be held in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, on Sunday next at 3 o'clock, which will be conducted by Mr. John Layng, of the Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R. All are invited.

A union meeting will be held in the Green Valley church, near Shippenport, this evening, to commence at 7 o'clock. Mr. Robert D. Dalzell and William Jackson will address the meeting.

A Murphy temperance meeting will be held at Hookstown on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 12th and 13th inst., and Robert D. Dalzell will be present to address the meeting.

A temperance meeting will be held this evening in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny.

NEAR AND ABOUT.

A large, earnest and attentive assembly filled the Second M. P. Church, corner Fifth avenue and Marion street, last evening. The meeting was led by Gilbert M. McMasters, Esq., Rev. Cowel and Mr. Cable.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., was then introduced, and made one of his eloquent and earnest addresses. He was listened to throughout with the closest attention.

Mr. McMasters followed him in a brief review of the temperance movement in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county. In his judgment the time had come when all men in the church and out of it must take sides on this question.

Prof.